JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,886—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st Mar.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Lengbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Siree	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7899	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	2344	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,239	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klauzberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	20th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharde, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and 23rd via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona,	5,139	27th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,238	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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CALCUTTA,
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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and *Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SAFARI.	1,432	Kley	13 April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 3rd April.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

LATHAM & Co.,



BOMBAY, Markar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THEIR VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF PRODUCE.
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Send for New Monthly Price List, Now Ready.
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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	12	0	PEKOE ..... "	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	4	0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows :—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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LIMITED,

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

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SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

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22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

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CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
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ALSO
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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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NOVELTY THEATRE

ON

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NAVAL BRIGADE BRANCH TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL BOSANQUET

AND

BRIG-GENL. VENTRIS.

A New Musical Burlesque entitled

BLUE EYED SUSAN

by the ECLIPSE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

PRICES—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

Plan at KNIGHT WAYMOUTH & Co., Apollo Bunder.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

LADY JENKINS

Will be held in the S. P. G. MISSION HOUSE, BELLASIS ROAD, OPPOSITE BYCULLA CLUB, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 28TH AND 29TH MARCH,

On behalf of the Women's MISSION ASSOCIATION OF S. P. G.

Mrs. MACARTHUR will have a table, and other English and some Parsi Ladies will assist.

There will be numerous pretty Dresses, Pinafores, under Clothing and baby Linen FOR SALE, also all kinds of Fancy Things and Toys

The Sale will be OPENED at 4 P.M., on WEDNESDAY by LADY JENKINS and be continued on THURSDAY from 11 A.M., to 1 P.M., and from 4 to 7 P.M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of April, 1900, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), for the purpose of

TWO LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER

now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th March, 1900.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

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MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express " at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in, Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,

145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR BOMBAY CYCLE MART'S best Cycles Royal Indian and Accessories.—Apply only to VATCHA BROS & Co., Girgaon, Fort, Bombay.

"DYLISSIA" POWDER.—For the Toilet and Nursery. A toilet powder of exquisite quality, perfectly absorbent, safe and free from any poisonous ingredient; most valuable for improving the Complexion. Per box Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 21st April both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, announce that an AGENCY of their Bank will be OPENED at MADRAS, within the next week, under the charge of Mr. GEORGE MILLER of their Bombay Office.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MAJOR C. B. MAYNE, R.E., will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 5-30 P.M., on "The TRANSVAAL WAR."

Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 21st March, 1900.

NOTICE.

1,500 CASKS of the best Portland CEMENT for use in the Baroda City Drainage Works are required.

Quotations to be received by 2nd proximo for delivery at Baroda in Pipe Testing Yard within two months.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. INST. C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS. { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

KILLS. { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THO AS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a prefectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water 7-36m., 8-46a. Low water, 2-14m., 1-58a.
Signor Scrinzi's Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45.

DIVINE SERVICE.—In the celebration of the anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will conduct divine service, at the Prarthna Mandir, Girgaum, at 5-30 p.m., this evening.

THE LATE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—There will be solemn obsequies presided over by the Governor of the Diocese of Damaun in the Catholic Church of Cooria, to-morrow, at 4-30 p.m., dedicated by the parish, for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Herbert Barry, a resident of Elphinstone Road, was, on Friday last, engaged in erecting machinery in the Tapidas Mill, when he slipped and fell from a height of 5 feet on to the stone pavement below. He received serious injury to his head, which rendered him unconscious. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

REPORTED THEFT AT SEA.—Mahomed bin Diab an Arab passenger, on board the steam-ship Muke Maru, which arrived in Bombay harbour from Colombo, on Friday last, has reported to the police that while the vessel was between Singapore and Colombo, a tin-box, containing a cheque for Rs. 880, payable on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and a quantity of wearing apparel were stolen.

WASHED ASHORE.—The dead body of a female child, was, on Sunday last, found lying on the beach below high water marks at the Kennedy Sea Face, by a scavenger employed at the Churney Road Health Camp. The tide was out. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition and was being eaten away by crows. The deceased appeared to be one-year old, but what caste she belonged to, could not be ascertained. No one could identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned an open verdict.

NEFARIOUS TRADE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Holdway prosecuted Vithabai and Parvatibai, both women, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of obtaining possession of four minor girls, for a criminal purpose.—One Bhow Ambaji, was also charged with kidnapping one of the minors, named Audibai, from the lawful guardianship and with disposing her of for an immoral purpose. On the application of Superintendent Holdway, the cases were remanded.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while one Fakira Luximon, a Hindu of about 25 years of age, was lying asleep on a cot, near his house, at Charniwady, a Ghatee, named Vishnoo Natha, rushed at him, and stabbed him with a knife on the abdomen. The man was very seriously injured and was at once removed to the G. T. Hospital, where Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, took his dying deposition. The would-be murderer has absconded and is being searched for by the police. Fakira is lying in the Hospital in a precarious condition.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Maltandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	Revue	Unrath.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs	Adlam.
Valse	Amite	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Rose of Persia	Sullivan.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Silesia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.—From the 1st prox, two additional post offices will be opened in the town, *viz.*, one in Chowpati, situated in Mathen's Road and the other at Grant Road. The former will be a non-delivery office and the latter an office of delivery, which will make seven deliveries daily. From the same date Tardeo will work as a non-delivery office. Also, from the same date, the General Post Office will receive for despatch on date of posting all registered articles posted up to 6 p.m. for places served by the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Baloo Gajoo, a Hindu labourer, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was employed in the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mill and resided at DeLisle Road. On Thursday last, Baloo was picking up some pieces of glass near a strap in the mortar-grinding mill in the compound, when the strap struck him on the loins. He fell between the strap and the pulleys. On being picked up Baloo complained of severe pain in his back. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that his spine had been injured. He died in the hospital on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY POSTAL PEON.—Gunesh Bapuji, a postal inspector, in the Girgaum Division, has reported to the police that, on the 12th instant, an acting postal peon, named Babooroo Yeswant Kulkarni, a native of Sawantwadi, and employed in the Tardeo Post Office, was entrusted with a money order for Rs. 100 from one J. P. Netts, at Hubli and payable to J. P. Naronna, an engineer in the fire brigade at Nana's Chowk, Girgaum. The acting peon returned the money and receipt to the postmaster at Tardeo on the same date, saying the payee was not to be found. On the following day the money was again entrusted to the peon with the money order to be paid to the payee and he brought a receipt duly signed. Nothing was suspected until the 23rd instant, when J. P. Naronna, the payee, went to the Tardeo Post Office and complained that he had not received the money. The acting peon has been absent without leave since the 14th instant.

POSSESSING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Jaiboo Bhawanee, a hawker, was charged by Inspector Paterson, with dishonestly retaining in his possession 170 steel files, of the value of Rs. 100, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, knowing the same to have been stolen. Inspector Paterson said that on certain information received by him, he proceeded to the accused's shop and found the files, which bore the marks of the Railway Company. Mr. P. W. Strong, Assistant Store-keeper of the Company, identified the property. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—The accused was further charged with having in his possession silk and grey goods, of the value of Rs. 587, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to a further term of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DECREE IN FAVOUR OF THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.—The rule nisi in this case granted by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell calling on the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from trading under the names of Bombay Cycle Agency and Bombay Cycle Company, or words closely resembling them, came on for argument yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyebji, when Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff to support the rule and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, for the defendants to show cause. After some of the affidavits were read, a consent order was made, whereby both parties withdrew charges made against each other and the defendants undertook not to use the name and style complained of, viz., Bombay Cycle Agency and Bombay Cycle Company. The defendants were allowed to use the words Vatcha Bros. & Co., Bombay Cycle Mart, to which the plaintiff had not objected.

A DISHONEST CART-DRIVER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Cassum Mahomed, a cart-driver, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur with stealing a labour-cart, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to one Gunput Pandarinath. Mr. Boyce, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused. On the 17th instant complainant purchased a labour-cart from a woman, named Pisibai, for Rs. 50, and agreed to take it away after it had been transferred to his name. Two days after complainant called at her place for delivery, when she told her nephew, (accused) to make over the cart to the complainant. The accused then informed his aunt that the cart had already been taken away by the complainant. The latter, however, denied having received the cart and informed the police. The cart was eventually traced to the stable of one Heerji Mahomed, where it had been concealed by the accused. The accused in his defence said that the complainant had entrusted the cart to him for sale as he was proceeding to his native country. The magistrate held the accused's intention dishonest and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The cart was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals Rowlands' Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whitness t them, and induces a healthy action of the gu.fo' Ask stores and Chemists for Rowlands' Odontoso Hatton Garden London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

THE "CHAMPION" DEFAMATION SUIT.

PLAINTIFF AWARDED Rs. 1,000 DAMAGES AND COSTS.

MR. JUSTICE TYEBJEE'S Court was excessively crowded yesterday morning, when his Lordship delivered an oral judgment in the suit of Mr. W. A. Chambers, editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, against Mr. Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, the editor, Mr. Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban, the proprietor, and Edaljee Manockjee Wacha, the printer of the "Rast Goftar." The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation of the plaintiff by the three defendants. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Danald, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the first and second defendants; and Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Mr. Vicajee, and Mr. Davar appeared for the third defendant. The gallery of the Court was also filled to its utmost capacity; and a purdah had been erected on one side of it behind which were accommodated some ladies of Mr. Justice Tyebjee's family.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in delivering his judgment, said that in this case the plaintiff sought to reover the sum of Rs. 10,000, or such other sum as the Court might think fit to awrid him as damages sustained by him by reason of three libels, which were alleged to have been published in the defendants' newspaper called the "Rast Goftar" and "Satya Prakash." These three libels had been taken as Exhibits O, S. and T. O was the report of what has been called the "Gurakhi" trial, published in the issue of the "Rast Goftar" of 9th July, 1899; S was an article of the 16th July, purporting to comment upon the incidents of the trial; and T purported to be a letter from a correspondent in the issue of the "Rast Goftar," also of the 16th July, 1899, which commented upon the incidents of the trial and made certain remarks in respect to the "Champion." The complaint alleged that these three publications were defamatory and malicious, that the report was incorrect, and that the two articles S and T contained statements which were false in themselves. Further that the comments contained in them were not justified by what took place during the Gurakhi trial. Now the plaintiff was by profession an architect and civil engineer and he was editor and proprietor of a weekly English newspaper called the "Champion." The defendants were—the first, the editor-in-chief of the "Rast Goftar"; the second, the proprietor and publisher; and the third, the printer of the "Rast Goftar." The "Rast Goftar" published some of its articles in English and some in Gujerati. His Lordship, in respect to a question raised during the trial, had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that Mr. Chambers was the sole proprietor and editor of the "Champion." According to Mr. Chambers himself, the policy of the "Champion," from its start to the present day, had been one of active criticism of, or as it had in some places been called, opposition to, Government, the measures of Government and the officials of Government. Mr. Chambers said his object was to run the "Champion" on the lines of a Liberal, or rather Radical newspaper as "Truth" in England. He said that although his object had throughout been to actively and vigorously and strongly criticise the acts of Government when he thought such criticism was necessary, yet he maitained he had his desire was, and always had been to be loyal in his writings and articles in the "Champion."

Now the circumstances which gave rise to the present suit might shortly be stated as follows:—The report, exhibit O, appeared in the issue of the "Rast Goftar" of the 16th July, and it would be convenient to deal with this report, which is the first libel before he dealt with the other libels. In that report it was stated that Mr. Kirkpatrick, who appeared as counsel for the defence in what had been called the "Gurakhi" prosecution, that was to say, the trial of Luximan Narayen Joshi as the assistant editor of the "Gurakhi" newspaper, before Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the month of June and July, 1899. In the course of that trial these incidents, dealt with in Exhibit O, were alleged to have taken place. His Lordship, after reading the "Rast Goftar" report said the report imputed to Mr. Kirkpatrick an argument that there had been published in the "Champion" more violent, more seditious, and more strongly worded articles than for which the "Gurakhi" was being prosecuted and that it was unfair that Government should allow those more violent articles in the "Champion" to go unpunished while attempting to punish the writer of less strongly worded articles such as those that were the subject of that prosecution. The plantiff said that statement in regard to Mr. Kirkpatrick was entirely false; that as a matter of fact Mr. Kirkpatrick used no such argument on the part of the defendants. He contended that what Mr. Kirkpatrick was referring to was not the "Champion"; but simply the "Kal" newspaper and the article which the "Champion" republished from that paper for the purpose of rendering true translation of that article. The defendants on the other hand, adhered to the correctness of the report. They said that what they had imputed to Mr. Kirckpatrick was correct. It, therefore, became his duty to inquire which of these two versions was correct. Was it a fact that Mr. Karkpatrick used that argument impeaching the "Champion" as a wicked journal indulging in more seditious writings than the "Gurakhi;" or was it a fact that Mr. Kirkpatrick made no reference whatever to the "Champion" in connection with the trial, excepting to the one article in connection with the "Kal"? In order to arrive at a just conclusion on this point it became necessary to look more carefully into the circumstances that led up to that speech of Mr. Kirkpatrick. His Lordship observed; first, that the report in the "Rast Goftar" spoke of articles in the plural—spoke of the articles in the "Champion" that were impeached by Mr. Kirkpatrick. As a matter of fact it had been demonstrated before his Lordship, and admitted by the defendants, that Mr. Kirkpatrick was not dealing with articles in the plural; that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Kirkpatrick had no other issue of the "Champion before him than the one which had been put in as Exhibit G. in the case. That was the issue of the 5th May, 1899. It was, therefore, admitted to be clearly established that so far as the report in the "Rast Goftar" went to speak of articles generally in the "Champion" that had been admitted to be incorrect.

The next question was: If he was referring to one article in the "Champion," what was that one article? Now no original article in the "Champion," that was proceeding from the "Champion" itself, had been alleged before him, to have been referred to by Mr. Kirkpatrick. It was conceded that he was not referring to any article originally written in the "Champion" and originally published in that paper for which Mr. Chambers was originally responsible. That was conceded by the defendants. What the defendants said now was this:—In the issue of the "Champion," Exhibit G, when that "Kal" article was reproduced, Mr. Kirkpatrick thought that it was reproduced wickedly by the "Champion" for the purpose of giving circulation to that seditious article from the "Kal" and the argument for the defence that Mr. Kirkpatrick had in his mind a wicked circulation of that particular article by the "Champion." The issue was, therefore, this: Was Mr. Kirkpatrick referring to Exhibit G in the "Champion," was he referring to it as a wicked republication or not?

That question depended, in his Lordship's judgment, upon two other questions: (1) Was the publication of that article in the "Champion" a wicked republication or was it an innocent and praiseworthy publication? (2) Were there any materials before Mr. Kirkpatrick, from which he could have been led to suppose that the republication was other than an innocent republication of the article in the "Kal"? (3) Even if it was other than an innocent publication, was it proved as a matter of fact that Mr. Kirkpatrick did rightly or wrongly impute to the "Champion" the wicked intention which the defendants sought to fasten upon it.

The facts were that the original article in the "Kal," which was Exhibit A in that case, was published in the "Kal" on the 17th March, 1899. Mr. Chambers noticed that article and denounced it as an atrocious article and much more than a merely seditious article. He denounced it as a murderous article—as an article inciting to murder in the issue of the "Champion" of the 26th March. Also in the 16th, 23rd and 30th April issues he denounced and condemned and repudiated the "Kal" article in the most vigorous terms he could employ. He called upon all educated and enlightened people of the country to denounce that article and upon the members of the Congress as well as those who were siding with it to renounce and repudiate the article—in fact to expel him from active participation in all movements of the Congress. But his strictures were based upon the translation of the article which he had given in those earlier issues and which have been put in as exhibits in the case. That translation was impeached by some of the more important organs of Indian opinion in Bengal, Madras, and Poona and in consequence of this the "Kal" article in Marathi and the translation in English were published by Mr. Chambers in parallel columns. He gave also his reasons for doing this. From these facts it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that Mr. Chamber denunciations of the "Kal" article were perfectly bona fide and sincere. It followed, therefore, if Mr. Kirkpatrick referred to the "Champion's" reproduction of the article as wicked, he was absolutely unfair and was doing what was entirely unwarranted proceeding, his Lordship pointed out that Mr. Kirkpatrick could have had nothing before him to suggest this, and Mr. Velinker, the pleader, who instructed him in the trial, stated definitely that he had not. Mr. Velinker knew the circumstances of the republication and would have checked Mr. Kirkpatrick if he had found him going atray and drawing inferences from what were not facts. Mr. Velinkers' statement was corroborated by the brief. Mr. Kirkpatrick's evidence could not be taken as he was not in Bombay at the time of the hearing of the suit. Beyond this he found nothing in the official notes taken by Mr. Alexander Graham Simpson to indicate that Mr. Kirkpatrick had referred to the "Champion's" republication as a wicked republication. It was extremely improbable that Mr Kirkpatrick should have done so. He was not instructed, he had no material from which he could have done so, and it would have been entirely unwarranted on his part to have abused the privilege of the Bar and gone out his way to attack the "Champion" without instruction and without a particle of evidence in support of it. His Lordship believed the report of the "Rast Goftar" was taken from the report appearing in the "Bombay Gazettee," but in that the reporter had put the words in the "Champion" in brackets as indicating what he "thought" Mr. Kirkpatrick referred to. That reporter was actuated by a *bona fide* motive. He might have thought the reference was to the "Champion" and not the "Kal." It might have been a mistake made honestly by the reporter. Various other newspaper reports had been put in; but none of the reporters had been called before him. They did not all agree. Some were one way and some another; but their correctness was not proved. As to the "Gazettee" report it might be pointed out that it was very different in tone and substance from the report in the "Rast Goftar." On all these grounds his Lordship had come to a clear conclusion that the report O in the "Rast Goftar" was incorrect and in the particular pointed out in the plaint. He now passed on to the article which appeared in the 'Rast Goftar' of 16th July. This contained three distinct statements. The first was that the "Champion" was discredited in the High Court in the 'Gurakhi trial; the second that it belonged to the same class of papers as the 'Gurakhi'; and the third that during the 'Gurakhi' trial Joshi stated he was inspired in writing those seditious articles by the 'Champion.' As his lordship had already pointed out the 'Champion' was not descredited in any way whatsoever in the High Court, and therefore, that statement was untrue. The second statement that it belonged to the same class as the 'Gurakhi' remained to be considered. The third statement that Joshi said he was inspired by the 'Champion' was admitted by the defendants to be false.

With respect to the third libel Exhibit T, it was clear, it also reiterated the assertion that the "Champion" was discredited in the High Court was as obnoxious as the "Gurakhi" and ought to have been prosecuted by Government as a sedition monger. He held that the statements made in article T. were unwarranted and defamatory. The next question was whether those articles were maliciously published or whether they were published bona-fide but turned out to be incorrect. His Lordship, after due consideration of the facts, found that the report and the articles were maliciously published inasmuch as the writers and the defendants were undoubtedly aware of the real attitude taken up by the "Champion" in the matter of the 'Kal.' His Lordship laid great stress on the fact that there was not, even up to the present time, a word of apology given by the defendants to the plaintiff, and they adhered to their statement that the report was "bona-fide" and correct. In view of the statement made by the "Rast Goftar" that the "Champion" belonged to the same class of newspapers as the "Gurakhi" and the "Kal" his lordship read portions of articles in the "Gurakhi and Kal" and compared them with the articles in the "Champion." The former had lauded the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, and incited to the commission of similar deeds of violence; but there was nothing of that kind in the "Champion." Therefore, so far as justification was concerned, it tumbled to the ground. There was no evidence before him to show that such violent and atrocious articles appeared in the "Champion," and, therefore, the plea of justification not only entirely failed, but it increased the gravity of the libel and enhanced the damages to which the defendants exposed themselves by taking that line of defence. Though it was argued by Mr. Rivett-Carnac that it was not necessary in a case of that kind to go into the charge of sedition made by the Rast Goftar against the "Champion" his Lordship was of opinion, that although it could not be inquired into as a direct charge against the plaintiff, yet considering the nature of the articles published in the "Champion" it was very material for him to investigate with a view to see how far the defendants were under the bona fide impression that the plaintiff's paper was a seditious paper. Therefore in some measure it might be a reason for reducing and mitigating the damages that might be awarded to the plaintiff. It was with that view he proposed to glance cursorily at the articles in the "Champion" to which his attention had been called. He read portions of the articles alleged by the defendants to be seditious. Commenting upon one of these articles his Lordship said there were many passages which were extremely disrespectful towards Lord Curzon, and about which Mr. Chambers himself said he was ashamed of certain allusions made to his Excellency. The question of whether the "Champion's" articles were seditious was not before him.

He was not presiding at the Sessions trying the editor on a charge of sedition under Section 124A of the Penal Code. He was anxious to avoid saying anything which might lead to giving opinions on matters with which he was not directly concerned. He was only concerned with those articles to determine their general character and tone with a view to the damages to be awarded. He might at once say he did not approve of the tone of those articles. He looked upon many of those articles as excessively voilent unnecessarily strong, exaggerated and rabid and he should not be surprised if some of them actually came within the purview of the Section in the Penal Code. Many of those articles were attacks upon Government, not dealing with any specific point or any specific measure sought to be reformed, and whatever might be the contention of Mr. Chambers, they were articles calculated to produce in the minds of their readers, and especially in the minds of ignorant readers, those feelings of enmity, hatred, and bitterness towards Government, which it was the object of Section 124A of the Penal Code to prevent. His Lordship having read the old Section of the Code as well as the amended one, proceeded to say that though he was not trying Mr. Chambers on a charge of sedition, he could not help saying that in his opinion many of those expressions and articles went beyond what was allowed by the law as it stood in British India. His Lordship referred to the decisions of the late Chief Justice Sir Charles Farran, Mr. Justice Parsons, and Mr. Justice Ranade, and said if his observations upon these articles were just, then it mattered not whether one applied the decision of the Full Bench or whether the amended Section of the code. Many of the expressions in the articles and especially if they took them as a whole, were calculated to bring Government into disaffection, hatred and contempt. Coming to the defendants themselves, his Lordship said it was demonstrated from the articles that a most bitter feeling existed between the 'Champion' and the "Rast Goftar"; and that political discussions resulted in personal and private enmity. Down to the last moment, the defendants did not express one word of regret for the libels published of the plaintiff. His Lordship had asked Mr. Macpherson if the defendants, after all that had happened, wished to express regret; and the reply was in the negative. Now, so far as the justification was concerned, his Lordship said it tumbled to the ground. It entirely failed and tended to enhance the character of the libel and enhanced the damages. His Lordship next referred to the articles, in the "Champion," and next those in the "Rast Goftar," to which his attention had been directed. As to the former, his Lordship said some of them were, very violent; and although they could be called seditious, his Lordship should not be surprised of some of them were brought within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. As to the "Rast Goftar" articles, taken as a whole, they appeared to be of very much milder character than those in the "Champion."

The conclusions his Lordship had arrived at were that the three libels complained of were not privileged, were not warranted, were maliciously written and published, and persisted in up to the last moment. He held there was direct personal malice on the part of the writers. He thought that exemplary damages should be awarded, and he would certainly have awarded very great damages indeed if it had not been for the fact that he had found that the tone and the language of some of the articles in the Champion was not the tone and the language of a paper which ought to remain strictly within what is just and fair. His Lordship read a portion of a speech delivered by him as President of the Indian Congress in the year 1887 at Madras in which he had recommended to all Congress papers to be moderate and not to allow liberty to degenerate liberty into license. In view of Mr. Chambers having far transgressed the limits imposed upon respectable journalism and upon the proprietors and editors of journals, he took that into consideration in assessing the damages and after mature and careful consideration of all the facts, came to the conclusion that having on the one hand the defendants' malicious and persistent allegations against the plaintiff and on the other the character of the "Champion" as disclosed in the articles, he thought he should be doing justice if he awarded to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,000 and costs.

Mr. Macpherson said he was told by his friend Mr. Inverarity that the cost of certain translations was ordered to be deducted from the costs; and wished to know if his Lordship would award the plaintiff those costs also.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: I award the plaintiff all costs.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES MOIR.

THE death occurred on Sunday morning of Mr. James Moir, of the firm of Messrs. J. and J. Moir, ice manufacturers, and for many years Engineer Surveyor to Lloyd's Register. For about a month Mr. Moir had been suffering from typhoid fever of an unusually severe form. He was born in Aberdeen, N. B., and served his apprenticeship as an engineer with Messrs. Hall, Russell and Co. of that town; and as a marine engineer and chief engineer in the Hall Line he made many trips to Bombay. In 1883 Mr. Moir was appointed engineer to the Cooria Mills Company, then under the management of Messrs. H. A. Homusji & Co., and shortly afterwards he was appointed Engineer Surveyor to Lloyd's Register. He became Superintendent Engineer to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company in 1888 and remained with the Company till the spring of 1896, when in conjunction with his partner (also Mr. James Moir) he purchased Boyd's Ice Factory and took an active share in the management of this concern up to the time of his illness. Since the death of Captain Clark, Mr. Moir had been doing all the work in connection with Lloyd's Register. For a year or two he was Superintending Engineer to the Bombay-Persian Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Moir's reputation as an engineer was widespread and he will be greatly missed in Bombay shipping circles, where his advice in matters of marine engineering was constantly sought. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the Institute of Naval Architects. He was 45 years of age and he is survived by a widow and three children now in England. His brother, Mr. William Moir, is in business as an engineer and iron-founder in Bombay. Mr. Moir was an enthusiastic Mason and took an active part in the management of Lodge "Truth" of which he was a Past Master and had been Treasurer for many years in succession.

The funeral took place at Sewree Cemetary yesterday morning, and was very largely attended. The service was impressively conducted by the Rev. R. M. Gray.

DARING DAY-LIGHT HOUSE-BREAKING.

BEFORE Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govindji Callianji alias Visram Canji, Ishwar Dedar, Heerji Dayal and Raisey Premji, all Hindus, were charged by Inspector Meyers, with house-breaking by day and theft of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 216-8, the property of a Bhatia widow, named Poongabai who resides on the first storey of a house, at Daryastan Street, Mandavie. On the morning of the 18th instant, complainant locked her room and went to a dinner party at Bhuleshwar. On her return she found the lock on the door intact, but on entering the room she discovered her jewellery box, which she had left on a bed, missing. She made inquiries and her suspicion rested on the fourth accused, who was well-acquainted with her and of the property she possessed. The police were informed and the suspected man was put under arrest and on his room being searched, a portion of the property was recovered. This man then made a statement, which led to the arrest of the other three accused. The police investigated the matter and elicited the facts that in consequence of a plan, suggested by No. 4, all the accused met at the complainant's house on the day in question. The first three stood in a sweeper's passage adjoining the house, keeping watch, while No. 4 climbed up a waste water pipe and made his way into the room through a window. He returned with the cash-box, and the four accused then divided the property amongst themselves. In the evening they went to the shop of a goldsmith in Bapoo Khote Street, to dispose of the ornaments, but as the goldsmith had not sufficient money with him, they left the ornaments with him and went away, saying they would call for the payment of the money next day. The police questioned the goldsmith who produced the ornaments. The first two accused admitted several previous convictions. The magistrate sentenced No. 1 to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer a further term of six months' like punishment. The second accused was sentenced to one year's hard labour and the other two to two month' rigorous imprisonment each.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Khan Bahadur Rustamji Hormasji Kotwal has been appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, pending further orders. Khan Bahadur Dr. Ratanji Rustamji Dadina, in charge of Mrs. Mangaldas Nathubhai's Charitable Dispensary at Kalyan in this district, has been appointed as a Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay.

It is stated that about six thousand Kathiawari and other famine-stricken people will be sent down to Thana by Messrs. H. S. Symons and Ratansi Moolji of Bombay shortly for employment in the Department of Public Works in the district of Northern Konkan.

The Madowdas Narotamdas Lunatic Asylum, Nawapada, in Thana, will, it is said, be turned into a Special Prison for the present and about two hundred prisoners will be brought down from Bombay for location there shortly.

Lalia Katodi and five other habitual offenders of Kalwa, who were arrested by Mr. Ramchander Babaji Surve, Acting Chief Constable, Salsette, last week, were tried by Rai Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, yesterday, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

It is stated that a gang of badmashes patrol the Bombay-Poona Road between Kalwa (Thana) and Panvel now-a-days and rob travellers during the night.

Six births (four males and two females) and nine deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the week. The cases and deaths from plague which took place in Thana Taluka during the week were as follows:—Eleven cases and seven deaths at Cooria and ten cases and nine deaths at Bandora.

Seventeen third class passengers from Bombay were detected, suffering from plague, when removed from trains at Kalyan station on the G. I. P. Railway Line during the last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at that station in the Thana District.

Dead rats have been found here in Shenvi's chawl, in Chanal Street, lately. The inmates left the house and went to reside elsewhere.

The camp of Mr. Edward Lawrence, B. A., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is here at present. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Bar-at-Law, the newly-appointed Sessions Judge of Thana is expected here shortly. Mr. D. C. Gonsalves, Abkari Inspector, Wada, has been transferred to Palghar, Kelvi-Mahim Taluka, from the 15th instant.

DACOITY IN THE N.-W. P.

THE Thagi and Dacoity Department in Rajputana in conjunction with the N.-W. P. Police authorities, have made what appears to be a record dacoit bag within the last few weeks. It seems that a notorious dacoit, Mohan Lah, Kachi, alias Bahu, who had long been known in the Agra district, was arrested last January in Dholpur, together with six others of his gang, by men of the Rajputana Thagi Department, acting in conjunction with the Dholpur State officials. Mr. H. L. Kemball, the Assistant General Superintendent of Thagi and Dacoity in Rajputana, persuaded Mohan Lah to give him a history of his criminal career on condition that it would not be used against him when he was pardoned. He confessed to 29 dacoities, of which 25 concerned the Agra district, 3 Muttra and 1 Delhi, and gave up the names of his gang, over 100 of whom belong to Agra and 30 to Mutra. We understand that within the last few weeks about 120 of the gang have been arrested on the information thus obtained, many of whom have confessed not only to the cases mentioned by Mohan Lah, but to others. The evidence is believed to be strong enough to hang some twenty and send fifty or sixty to the Andaman. Some of the arrests were very smart, and unfortunately the investigation has elicited almost conclusive proof that the dacoits had friends among the police of the Agra district who connived at their crimes.—*Pioneer.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

A HOSPITAL FOR MATHERAN.

PARSEE BENEVOLENCE.

ON the subject of the construction of a hospital building at Matheran the following extract from the proceedings of Government in the General Department, dated the 20th March, is published:—

Resolution.—In order to provide improved accommodation for the dispensary at Matheran, which was much needed, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy offered on behalf of the Trustees of "The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872," a sum of Rs. 7,000 for the construction of a new dispensary building. But on its being represented to him that the estimate for a suitable building would exceed this amount, he has offered to increase the gift to Rs. 10,000. His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in accepting his liberal offer on the following conditions proposed by Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy:—

(1) That the buildings, when constructed, shall be maintained in thorough repair at the cost of the Matheran Station Fund; that they shall be fully insured with a first class Insurance Company in Bombay against destruction by fire; that the insurance premia required for such insurance shall be payable from the "Matheran Station Fund;" and that in case of the buildings or any of them being destroyed at any time by fire, these shall be rebuilt without delay.

(2) That a properly equipped hospital to suit the requirements of Matheran be permanently maintained in the said buildings at the cost of the Matheran Station Fund.

(3) That medicines and medical advice be given free to the poor seeking aid at the hospital.

(4) That the prescriptions of private medical men be made up and dispensed at such rates as Government from time to time may be pleased to fix.

(5) That the hospital be erected on one or other of the two spots already approved by the Superintendent and Mr. Rustomjee (*viz*: the site of the Superintendent's present office or the vacant space to its north) and a separate compound be made.

(6) That the said hospital be named and called "The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Matheran;" that a tablet bearing that name and a suitable inscription be placed in a prominent part of the hospital buildings; that a board bearing the said name be placed at the entrace of the compound, and that the above name in full be used in all papers, labels, correspondence and reports concerning the hospital.

(7) That a trust deed embodying the above conditions be executed at the sole cost of the Matheran Station Fund.

2. The Governor in Council also gladly accepts the additional contribution of Rs. 2,000 offered by the Trustees of the Trust Settlement towards the cost of providing the necessary equipment and accessories in the hospital. The Superintendent of Matheran has been authorized to utilize this sum at his discretion as he is best able to judge the requirements of the hospital.

Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has been asked to deposit the amount of the two donations—Rs. 12,000—in the Government Treasury. The Public Works Department will take the necessary steps for the construction of the hospital building.

His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to publicly acknowledge this generous gift.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·869	Calm	2	91·6	62·2	53	..	0·96	—2·35
Sirsa	29·907	S	4	94·3	63·0	67	..	0·11	—1·78
Delhi	29·875	Calm	3	93·7	71·1	33	—	1·39	—1·35
Agra	29·898	SE	4	96·5	69·9	40	..	0·57	—0·72
Cawnpore	29·895	Calm	3	96·8	64·5	35	..	1·70	—
Allahabad	29·895	Calm	5	97·6	65·4	54	—	4·99	+3·08
Jhansi	29·912	NNE	2	93·7	72·6	23	—	1·01	—0·48
Jacobabad	29·788	SSE	5	102·5	73·1	50	—	0·11	—0·93
Karachi	29·838	WNW	12	86·9	75·2	73	—	0·18	—1·31
Jeypore	29·896	ENE	3	97·2	68·1	26	—	0·06	—1·55
Ajmere	29·915	Calm	2	95·9	67·1	40	—	0·12	—1·20
Deesa	29·938	W	6	99·1	69·5	67	—	0·00	—0·53
Ahmedabad	29·963	NW	3	96·2	73·6	71	..	0·00	—
Bhuj	29·935	W	17	95·8	69·9	89	—	0·00	—0·39
Jamnagar	29·952	WSW	18	90·5	67·2	80	—	0·01	—
Rajkot	29·951	W	11	91·9	67·8	79	—	0·00	—0·53
Bhownagar Para	29·915	SW	10	95·1	70·8	65	—	0·01	—
Veraval	29·956	SE	8	81·0	71·3	87	—	0·01	—
Neemuch	29·936	WSW	7	95·0	70·5	55	..	0·01	—1·02
Indore	29·942	W	5	95·8	66·1	59	—	0·00	—1·13
Saugor	29·890	E	4	?	71·0	28	—	0·42	—2·04
Jubbulpore	29·891	Calm	4	97·5	66·2	38	—	2·31	+0·26
Hoshangabad	29·910	SW	?	100·1	70·2	57	—	0·36	—1·76
Khandwa	29·953	NW	9	98·7	69·1	41	—	0·26	—1·09
Raipur	29·918	SW	12	91·3	70·1	50	—	2·07	—0·05
Nagpur	29·905	S	4	102·2	71·1	49	—	0·51	—2·40
Amraoti	29·915	W	6	101·8	71·8	48	—	0·05	—2·21
Akola	29·916	WNW	9	103·2	74·7	41	—	0·03	—2·72
Surat	29·965	SW	6	92·1	72·5	68	—	0·00	—0·25
Malegaon	29·960	W	11	98·9	67·3	46	—	0·01	—1·23
Bombay	29·986	N	7	84·7	74·4	74	—	—	—0·91
Poona	29·989	WNW	15	90·5	61·9	63	—	0·01	—1·08
Ahmednagar	29·903	NE	12	96·9	58·5	69	—	0·00	—
Aurangabad	—	SE	..	95·4	64·3	52	—	0·12	—
Sholapur	29·939	NW	9	102·2	70·0	38	—	0·00	—2·19
Ratnagiri	29·956	N	7	89·4	72·9	67	—	1·25	+0·45
Belgaum	29·919	WNW	15	94·3	59·0	18	—	0·00	—2·56
Goa	29·966	NNE	13	83·0	73·9	73	—	0·00	—
Karwar	29·956	E	9	85·7	70·5	76	—	0·08	—2·74
Mangalore	29·956	ENE	5	87·8	74·9	70	—	0·03	—3·09
Calicut	29·932	NE	15	89·2	74·5	61	—	0·11	—7·02
Cochin	29·933	NNE	—	92·5	78·5	74	..	4·28	—7·63
Bangalore	29·957	Calm	6	94·8	70·8	65	—	0·27	—4·70
Secunderabad	29·920	ENE	10	103·2	75·1	70	—	0·01	—2·88
Masulipatam	29·966	S	10	92·6	80·6	85	—	0·00	—8·54
Bellary	29·911	SW	8	102·7	74·2	26	—	0·15	—2·49
Cuddapah	29·912	SE	L	108·3	82·4	83	—	0·45	—5·54
Madras	29·951	S	9	94·0	78·0	74	—	2·12	—17·75
Coimbatore	29·945	E	2	99·4	75·6	75	—	6·10	×0·14
Trichinopoly	29·934	ESE	4	103·6	81·8	60	—	1·96	—7·60
Negapatam	29·947	S	17	91·0	82·0	79	—	12·38	—18·51
Colombo	29·951	ESE	6	94·0	71·0	74	—	17·54	—11·96
Aden	29·919	E	21	86·3	79·3	80	—	1·46	—0·99

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over nearly the whole country the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in the Bombay Presidency and lowest in Upper Sind. Gradients are steep in the Indus Valley and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds in Sind show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are variable in direction over the rest of the reporting area. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperatures vary between 6·2 above normal at the Jacobabad and 8·7° below at Raipur, and the minimum are from 6 to 10 above the normal in Sind and at Khandwa, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Cuddapah and the lowest 62° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and at Allahabad, Veraval, Khandwa, Bombay, Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras and Coimbatore.

No rain fell at any station.

An area of low pressure appears to exist somewhere to the north or north-westwards of Jacobabad, where the weather is in an unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·911
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	67·4
Relative humidity of Air	673
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·5
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	175

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observator.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 25.

10 p.m.	77·4

MONDAY.—MARCH 26.

6 a.m.	74·...
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·7

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NOTES,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady this morning at :—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs	170 1-2
Shanghai 30 days' sight	195
Hongkong "	143 1-4
Japan "	148 1-2
" 60 "	147 3-4

Very little business has been done to-day either way; credits were placed for April at 1s. 4 3-16d. while some Bank Demand for July was given at 1s. 4d. The best rate available for Telegraphic to-day was 1s. 3 31-32d. with no enquiry thereat.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 95 5-8 for the Settlement on 30th instant, and Rs. 95 3-4 for 30th April, remaining unchanged during the day with buyers for both accounts. Some "budlees" were passed at a difference of 2 annas.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is up 23 1-2 laks on last week as will be seen from the following statement. The best rate offered by the Banks for short deposits of one, or two months, is 4 per cent. and that is by no means the general rate.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc..	Rs. 6 54,940
" " Branches	Inc.	34,021
Other "	Inc.	26,61 250
Government Securities	Dec.	11,512
Other authorised "	Dec.	3,465
Loans	Inc.	39,139
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	9,59,603
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	21 2e2
Cash	Inc.	23,62,878

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The Share market is quiet with very little business doing.

Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co.	Rs.	400
Manockji Petit	"	1,645
Morarji Goculdas	"	1,400
Presidency Mills	"	585
Sholapore	"	1,800
Kemp and Co.	"	355
Treacher and Co.	"	1,030

FREIGHTS.—A quiet market with very little doing. Trentham Hall has been taken by speculators at 17s. for two ports, April loading.

COALS.—Very little doirg in a steady market :—

Deshagur were sold July to December		Rs. 15-12.
Jardines do	June	Rs. 14-4.
Muir's do	May	Rs. 14-4.

WHEAT.—Nothing to report.

SEEDS.—Gingelly—The market is quiet at the following quotations :—

Red Muggee	Rs. 44	per candy.
Black Kutnee	" 40	do
Yellow Hingunghat	" 48	do

RAPE SEED —In a quieter market there are sellers at last quotations with buyers at 2 annas less. We quote :—

Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 7-8-0	per cwt.
do. Cawnpore	" 7-5-0	"
Brown Cawnpore	" 6-14-0	"

CASTOR SEED is neglected at Rs. 37 per candy ready, and Rs. 38 for April-May.

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 8-12-0 ready, Rs. 8-11-0 April-May with little doing.

POPPY.—Business has been done at Rs. 8-8-0 for April-May.

COTTON.—To-day being settling day the market was rather steadier, Bengals fetching Rs. 236 and Good Broach the same price, while there are no sellers of the better marks.

The market, for ready Cotton is also steadier but with only a limited enquiry and small business passing. There is however considerably less disposition on the part of holders to give away their Cotton than there was a few days ago.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American Crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's receipts	1,05,000	105,000	99,000
Do. Export to U.K.	60,000	28,000	52,000
Do. do. to Continent	99,000	33,000	93,000
Total receipts since 1st September	58,33 000	75,44 000	78,16,000
Total receipts to U. K.	18 05,000	30,78,000	28,32 000
Do. to Continent.	25,29 300	29,51,000	31 33 000
Total stock in the Ports	8,10 000	7,87,000	9,61,000

The Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,233,000	4,541,710	4,254,800
" " " of Surats	45,000	146,120	110,040
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	657,000	1,750,450	1,175,440
" London	3,000	4,000	3,000
American Afloat	210,000	102,100	238,500
East Indian "	1,000	4,000	1,000
Total...	871,000	1,860,550	1,417,740
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 15-32d.	3 11-32d.	3 5-16d.
" Good Bhowaugger	4 21-32d.	2 13-16d.	2 7-8d.
Difference...	23-32d.	17-32d.	14-32d.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

Khandeish	255
Barsee and Nugur	104
Berar	...
Total Comras...	359
Hinguughat	...
Dholiera	262
Broach	35
Compta and Dharwar	853
Westerns	...
Bengals	748
Sind	16
Persian	16
American	299
Egyptian	...
Other Sorts	...
Total...	2,578

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	881
Linseed	1,473
Rapeseed	3,801
Gingellyseed	1,579
Groundnuts	180
Castorseed	3,075
Rice	30,509

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 24th March, as compared with the statement of 16th March, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 16. Rs.	Mar. 24. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,47,265	59,02,205
Do. do. at Branches	33 28,699	33,62,720
Other Deposits	383,64,943	407,16,193
Post Bills	10,019	10,085
Credits, undrawn	17,88,236	22,75,720
Rs...	654,09,162	692 66,923
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,81,979	77,50,467
Other authorised Securities	24,88,610	24,85,145
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	93,15,679	93,47,840
Loans do. do. do.	174,01,989	174,41,108
Bills Discounted and purchased	132,23,887	141,83,490
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	26,621	26,760
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,35,693	2,14,411
Cash	145,30,848	168,93,726
Rs...	654,09,162	692,66,923

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhowuugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Amphitrite, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 25th instant, and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 31st instant, evening.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MOIR—March 25, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, James Moir, second son of the late James Moir, M.R.C.S., Aberdeen, aged 45 years.

BURMAH.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—BURNE—March 14, at St Mathew's Church, Moulmein, Burmah, by the Rev E. D. Wright, M.A., Chaplain, Henr Gray, of the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon, to Eveline Clara, fourth daughter of the late Mr Newdigate Burne and the Hon'ble Mrs Newdigate Burne, of Haredene, Albury, Guildford, Surrey.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1900.

THE memorandum of Sir Edwin Collen, Military Member of the Viceroy's Council on Military Expenditure, in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 tells the public quite frankly that were it not for famine, the increase of £746,000 for the army—a crore and two lakhs—would have been greater than it is. What is more, various improvements considered necessary to maintain the army of India at a high standard of efficiency, would have been made some years ago, but for the impossibility of obtaining money owing to the depreciation of the value of the rupee and the expenditure on famine, war and plague. Had it been generally known that the endless frontier expeditions which swept away crores and crores of rupees year after year, were actually squandering the resources required to maintain the efficiency of the army at its proper level, the brake would have been put on before the alarming developments of the last of these frontier demonstrations, compelled the re-consideration of the whole policy of these annual campaigns. The consequential expenditure on garrisons and works on the extended frontier has been considerably curtailed by the simple process of substituting local militia for regular troops. That economy was not thought of until the financial position became so straitened that the necessity of turning over a new leaf was brought home to the Government in a very practical form. General Collen glides very lightly over this important side of the question, while giving all needed emphasis to the effect of famine and plague in diverting funds from their legitimate purpose. But he acknowledges that in spite of such hindrances the money was found for war expenditure, for the increase of the pay of the Native Army, and indeed for everything that was seen to be urgently necessary. Granted that the increase of pay was a measure desirable in itself, it might well have been deferred at a time that considerable allowances were made in view of the rise in prices consequent on the wide prevalence of famine. The famine allowance was in effect an increase of pay for the time being. There is little doubt that the Government would have taken that reasonable view of the case were it not that the stability of exchange, the unexpected increment of revenue from opium and salt, and the earnings of the railways and the mints, "allowed a considerable extra expenditure for military purposes, although we have had to postpone many items, large and small, which might have found a place in the estimates had it not been for the visitation of famine."

The first place was given and no doubt rightly to the re-armament of the Native Army and the volunteer forces with the magazine rifle. The re-armament of the former will cost a crore and thirty-seven lakhs; that of the volunteers fifteen lakhs and a half. This expenditure will be spread over several years according to the funds available annually. The field army will be given the magazine Lee Enfield this year. This will involve a large recurring expenditure for expeditions. It is satisfactory to know that India will be rendered independent of England for lyddite shells by having them manufactured in this country. For this purpose the necessary apparatus for the manufacture of the explosive and filling the shells will have to be provided. The mountain batteries are to have new ten-pound breech-loading guns and better mountings for use with pack transport. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal for a cordite factory and a suitable site for it has been obtained. When it is in operation there will be a saving of four lakhs a year on the cost price in England; a distinct economy which gives cause for reflection. It is not irrelevant to note in this connection that Mr. Henniker Heaton has ascertained that the British Post Office pays a third more for its postage stamps, and two-thirds more for ink to date and cancel them, than the United States Post Office pays for better stamps and better ink. It is strange that in a manufacturing country, where processes of all kinds have been brought to perfection, such products of industry as lyddite and cordite and postage stamps and ink cost a good deal more than the cost of manufacture would seem to warrant, The sooner we have an Indian Woolwich, where all our military needs can be supplied at cost price and irrespective of the action of the elements, or of the Queen's enemies, the better for the Indian taxpayer and the Empire. With a view to the improvement of the organisation of the army in India the number of officers will be increased by ninety-two. Each battalion of Native infantry in the Punjab and Bengal Commands will have an additional officer. Two officers will be added permanently to all Native cavalry and infantry regiments to provide for absences on furlough. Twenty-eight officers will be available to effect a very necessary reform—the discontinuance of the practice of appointing fresh officers in the place of absentees. The question arises whether the increase of the number of European officers is sufficient, especially in view of the large proportion of officers who have fallen in South Africa. It was no uncommon experience to have twelve or fifteen officers of a battalion put out of action in a short hour or two. In the Tirah campaign the number of officers killed or wounded considerably exceeded the general average. It is not to be supposed that a European enemy would be more chivalrous or considerate than the Boer or the Afridi. In the last Russo-Turkish war the British officers in the Sultan's army, having replaced the red fez by a white one, were singled out for the attention of the Russian riflemen, and it became necessary to resume the red covering so as to be indistinguishable from the Turkish officers. Judging by what has frequently happened during the present campaign the eight or ten European officers of a Native regiment might be put hors de combat in half-an-hour. If the Native officers have the training, the self-confidence, the personal influence, that would enable them to fill the void and lead the regiment against the enemy, they could replace their fallen chiefs. Unless there be some assurance on that point it will be necessary to face the difficulty of providing the Native regiments with quotas of European officers approximating to the number considered indispensable to the efficiency of a British battalion. If this step be deemed essential it should not be deferred until war has broken out and the Native regiments are sent into the field. It would be inconvenient, not to say dangerous, to have to rely on drafts of officers supplied by the militia or volunteers in England to give the Native regiments an irreducible minimum of officers.

The re-organisation of the horse, field and mountain batteries in India is to be immediately taken in hand. The existing heavy batteries are to be converted into howitzer batteries. Here again the experience of 1897 becomes operative. It was then found that the method of mobilising the artillery was defective, and a committee was appointed to devise means of increasing the efficiency of batteries and ammunition columns, and facilitating their mobilisation. The committee proposed that the heavy field batteries of four guns each, drawn by elephants, should be converted to two howitzer batteries of six guns each, drawn by horses, with in addition another mountain battery. The teaching of recent events has shown that batteries must be more mobile and the armament more powerful. The proposals, if completely carried out, will result in an outlay of twelve-and-a-half lakhs, and an annual expenditure of seven-and-a-half. For the year now about to commence a little over ten lakhs and-a-half is taken. There are other proposals affecting the transport and commissariat, which will involve large expenditure, and also great consideration. A comparatively small sum is entered in the estimates for a beginning. There is much else, including war balloons and military light railways; but for some of them the sanction of the Secretary of State is awaited. Military charges are growing, and will continue to grow until a terrific thunderstorm clears the political atmosphere, now overcharged with electricity.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, was the first over which his Excellency Lord Northcote has presided since his appointment as Governor. The chief item of business before the meeting was the passing into law of a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869. Although perhaps of not great importance the measure is one which will facilitate business in Mofussil Courts. The powers of Assistant Judges have been extended, and under the modifications more convenient arrangements can be made for litigants in certain localities. Small Cause Court powers have been extended to Subordinate Judges, and this departure marks an advance in the confidence reposed in the lower ranks of the judicial service in the Bombay Presidency. The Bill was passed in practically the same form as it was introduced to the Council by Sir Charles Ollivant, the only amendment to the measure, as altered by the Select Committee, being moved by the Hon. Mr. Parekh. It provided that a Subordinate Judge of the first class should not hear appeals against the decisions of a first class Subordinate Judge of equal or superior grade. The Council did not believe that any difficulty in this respect had previously been experienced, and the amendment was vetoed. Except for the regrettable illness of the Hon. Mr. Nugent it is probable that the Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act of 1876, which the honorable member introduced in January last, would have become law. The announcement made in respect to it shows that the Select Committee have practically come to a settlement on points which in the debate following the introduction seemed likely to cause opposition.

THE announcement that the Prince of Wales will be the guest of the French Government while visiting Paris next month to see the Exhibition, puts an end to all the nonsense written about his Royal Highness' intention to stay away, apprehending a hostile demonstration. No invitation will be sent to any crowned head or royalty to visit the Exhibition. This is a departure from the precedent set in 1867, when the Sovereigns of Europe were invited by Napoleon III. to visit Paris as his guests. The invitation was accepted by King William, who three years later, marched up the Champs Elysees to the Place de la Concorde, at the head of ten thousand victorious Prussians. The Sultan also accepted the invitation, and was present with the Emperor at a review of 60,000 men at Longchamps, where the pick of the French army marched past the Imperial Pavilion. Within three years that magnificent force was interned in Germany as prisoners of war. There is a certain delicacy on the part of a Republican Government in issuing invitations to friendly Sovereigns to come and witness the industrial triumphs of a democracy. The invitation might not be well received. Lord Salisbury declined to have England officially represented at the Exhibition of 1889, intended to celebrate the centenary of the Revolution. Amends were made by the more or less spontaneous visit of the Prince of Wales. There is still another difficulty in the way of inviting Sovereigns to Paris. To neglect to invite the Emperor William II. might be regarded as a slight if not an affront. To invite the present proprietor of Alsace-Lorraine might imperil the existence of President Loubet's Government. By refraining from inviting any Sovereign while making it known unofficially that all who come will be the guests of France obviates that particular difficulty. The Kaiser on his part has allowed it to become known that he particularly desires to visit the Exhibition. If he should make his desire known to the French Government more or less officially the ultra patriots could not make the President or the Ministry responsible. The Czar and Czarina announced their intention to visit the Exhibition in State when they were in Paris after the formal avowal that Russia and France were allied Nations. They will of course be received with special honours. Most of the Sovereigns of Europe and two at least of the Sovereigns of Asia will accept the hospitality of the Republic. Will the Emperor William do so? That would be the most interesting and significant visit of all. There is little doubt that his Majesty will do all that is politically possible to make his presence acceptable, if not enthusiastically welcome to the French people.

THE Society of St. George is a newly instituted organisation whose object is to perpetrate the pious memory of the patron saint of England. The Welsh have just celebrated St David's Day; the Irish St. Patrick's; and the Scots, more loyal than any, rarely fail to keep up St. Andrew's Day in a fitting manner. Then why should not Englishmen honour St. George? Well, it happens that St. George was a man of most questionable character, for whom but very few Englishmen would like to go bail. St. David was the son of a prince of Cardiganshire, St. Patrick was a patrician, St. Andrew was one of Christ's disciples, but St. George—what of him? According to Gibbon, the historian of Rome, St. George was a fraudulent army bacon contractor and owes his position in the Christian calendar to no merit of his own. It is now fifteen centuries ago and people have had time to forget his little peccadilloes, even if Gibbon's account of him be true. But the new-found friends of St. George declare Gibbon to be a base traducer of a great character. Gibbon avers that the saintly man was born in a fuller's shop in Epiphania, Cilicia, and contrived to ingratiate himself with those above him by servilely flattering them, and so rose from his original obscurity. A lucrative contract for supplying the army with bacon proved, under his unscrupulous management, a mine of wealth, but as soon as he had made his fortune he was compelled to fly the country to escape the consequences of his dishonest practices. He joined the Arians and became Archbishop of Alexandria, being subsequently murdered and canonised. He had fought in the Crusades meantime, and as luck went with him, he became the patron saint of arms and chivalry. Romance cast its halo around him, transferring the symbolical dragon into a real monster slain in Libya to save a beautiful maiden from a dreadful death. This is the story which gained general acceptance. But Mr. Howard Ruff, the honorary secretary of the Society of St. George, declares that this lamented gentleman is not the St. George, whom England claims as its saint. It is altogether a case of mistaken identity. The fraudulent army contractor was killed in A. D. 361, whereas the real Simon Pure was martyred on the 23rd April A.D. 285, just 76 years before the bacon-dealing saint abruptly and unwillingly joined the majority. It was the real saint who slew the Libyan monster. Anyhow it was not until the time of Richard I. that England thought of acknowledging his claim to saintly virtues, and not until 1347 that he was recognised as the patron and protector of England. What he was or who he was does not after all matter much. What the Society wishes to do is to rehabilitate him as the patron saint of England—the national figure-head—and to have on his anniversary day as jovial a time as the Scotch and the Irish and the Welsh do. And they wish the 23rd proximo to be celebrated throughout the British Empire, and that there shall be a revival of the ancient festival of St. George. They desire to bring Englishmen and Englishwomen more closely together, and to do many things which to many will seem wholly unnecessary and not wholly desirable. But those who like conviviality and would care to have an annual jollification on St. George's Day should put themselves in communication with Mr. Howard Ruff, of 241, Shaftesbury Avenue.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, held yesterday, H. E. Lord Northcote presided for the first time. Replies to the questions put by the members having been given, the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts' Act was read a second and third time and passed into law.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Saturday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will leave Victoria Terminus Station by 2-30 p.m. train (Railway time) for Poona to-morrow, en route to Mahableswar. His Excellency's departure will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 2 p.m. (local time) to-morrow, to announce the departure of his Excellency.

THE Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, proceeding on tour in the Quetta District, will arrive from Poona at the Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m. (local time) on Friday, the 6th April, and leave for Karachi in the Karachi mail steamer at 2 p.m. (local time) the same day. Should the English mail steamer not arrive in time on that day the Lieut.-General's departure will be deferred by 24 hours. The arrival and departure of the Lieut.-General Commanding will be private. Two salutes of 15 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieut.-General Commanding, the 1st at 7 a.m. on the 6th April and the 2nd at 2 p.m. on the day of departure.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Tyebjie delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by Mr. W. A. Chambers, editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation by Mr. Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, Mr. Merwanjee Fardoonjee Murzban, proprietor, and Eduljee Manockjee Wacha, the printer of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants maliciously published in their paper three articles which were defamatory of him. The defendants denied that the articles were malicious or defamatory; argued that the words complained of were fair and bona fide comments on matters of public interest, and were published bona fide for the benefit of the public; and further argued that they were fair comments, justified by repeated attacks upon Government and its officials, contained in previous issues of the plaintiff's paper. His Lordship found upon the evidence that the material allegations against the "Champion" were incorrect, unwarranted, and defamatory; that the defendants' conduct had been shown to be malicious; and that a most bitter feeling existed between the "Champion" and the "Rast Goftar." His Lordship held that, so far as the justification was concerned, it entirely failed and tumbled to the ground. The plaintiff was awarded Rs. 1,000 as damages and all costs.

THE performance of the H. M. S. Eclipse Minstrel Troupe will be given on the 2nd and 3rd proximo in the Novelty Theatre, and will be under the patronage of the Governor, the Naval Commander-in-Chief and General Ventris. The object of the performance is to raise funds for the Absent-minded Beggar of the Naval brigade now manning the 4·7s. in South Africa.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR, Public Works Member, will receive a deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday next.

THE plague has registered another heavy rise during the past week, the deaths being 4,725 against 3,957 in the former week. The main increase occurred in Bengal, where the figures were 2,321 against 1,782; while besides these, 744 deaths occurred in Calcutta against 601.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON, Political Officer for Dir Swat and Chitral, left Calcutta on Saturday for the Malakand.

No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, has returned to Peshawar from construction work on the Nowshera-Dargai Railway.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary," issued in Calcutta on Saturday evening, announced the appointment of Sir Power Palmer to act as provisional Commander-in-Chief.

Two more villages have been attacked with plague in the Jullundur district, Kaman, population 9,969; and Charan, population 360. Kaman was infected with the disease last year.

WE hear from Rangoon that Mr. T. S. Coplestone Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, will be Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma which is now about to be constituted.

LORD BASIL BLACKWOOD, who has been nominated Deputy Advocate-General for South Africa, is the second son of the Marquis of Dufferin. He was called to the Bar in 1897, and is just thirty years of age.

THE Goods traffic on the B, B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd March 1900 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 241,033 maunds and Rs. 94,470 in the earnings.

AN exceptionally large number of 2nd Lieutenants are likely to be appointed to the Unattached List in India this year in order to provide for the addition of 92 officers to the Staff Corps recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

THE depot and families of the 42nd Gurkhas left Benares on the 12th, reached Rawalpindi on the 15th, and arrived at Abbottabad on Friday. The head quarters of the regiment left Benares on the 14th, and was expected at Abbottabad on the 25th instant.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton returned from leave, took his seat on the Bench of the High Court yesterday. His lordship was to have sat on the Original Side, but owing to Mr. Justice Candy's indisposition, he sat with the Chief Justice on the Appellate Side.

IN reference to the proposed increase in the capital of the Allahabad Bank, while authority was taken at a special general meeting in January 1897 to raise the capital from five to fifteen lakhs, the intention at present is to add only five lakhs in the manner explained.

In consequence of the spread of plague in the Jullundur district, more especially among villages adjacent to Phagwara and the railway line, medical inspections, with disinfection of dirty clothing and bedding, are to be resumed at once at Beas and Dudhiana Railway stations.

THE Earl of Ronaldshay, son of the Marquis of Zetland, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during the second Salisbury administration, will join the Viceroy's camp in the Kumaon district north of Bareilly at the end of the month, and be appointed to his Excellency's staff as extra A.-D.-C. Lord Ronaldshay has lately been shooting in Kashmir.

OWING to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of mules to complete the authorised complement, it has been decided, as a temporary arrangement, to purchase about 650 ponies in the Punjab Command, to replace the draught animals of the mule corps for a cavalry brigade located at Peshawar, and to transfer the mules from draught to pack work. The ponies will cost about Rs. 150 per head.

As plague has not only obtained footing in Calcutta but has spread to several districts in Bengal, the Madras Government considers that the time has arrived for inspecting all persons entering the Madras Presidency by railway from that Province. The Collector of Ganjam has therefore been authorised to open without delay a railway inspection station at Kellikota.

THE Rangoon papers announce the death of Mr. James Bulloch, the senior partner in Messrs Bulloch Brothers and Co., which took place at his residence in London on the 10th instant. Mr. Bulloch left Burma more than thirty years ago, so that there are very few Europeans now in the country who remember him. And even when in the province his energies were confined to Akyab, which in those days was a much more important paddy centre from the milling point of view than was Rangoon.

THE Lahore paper reminds its readers who contemplate going to Simla, that in view of the prevalence of plague, a disinfection plague camp had been established at Kalka. All passengers are liables to inpection, and any persons selected by the Medical, officer to disinfection, a process which takes at least an hour and a half and may, if the number detained be great, extend to four hours. Most third class passengers will probably be detained and servants of Europeans will not be exempt, simply because they have not come from an infected area, unless they have combined so as to fill a complete compartment. Passengers with servants arriving at Kalka at 9-50 a.m. will, as a rule be unable to proceed with their servants so as to arrive in Simla the same day.

MR. K. SUBRAMANI AIYAR, B.A., L. T., the newly appointed Principal of the Bayramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, was granted an interview with his Excellency the Governor on Friday last, at the Secretariat, in connection with the proposals of the Trustees to develop their Institution into a Commercial School. We understand that the Trustees and the Principal of this Institution have the sympathy and support of his Excellency in their endeavours to start and work a School of Commerce. From the remarks that fell from his Excellency the other day at Byculla, it is evident that his Excellency has the promotion of industrial and commercial education very much at heart. Sir Charles Ollivant also granted an interview to Mr. Aiyar and encouraged him to start his commercial classes, as such classes are bound to receive public support in such a commercial city as Bombay.

NAWAB Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., of Wah, who as a former Political Officer under Lord Roberts and as A.-D.-C. of John Nicholson in the old days, had asked the former if he could serve in any capacity in South Africa, has received the following reply, dated Cape Town, February 1st :—"Dear Nawab,—I appreciate fully the patriotic spirit which has led you to offer your services during the present campaign in South Africa, but I believe that you can continue to do good service for Government by remaining in the Punjab. Colonel Chamberlain, who writes this letter on my dictation, as I am very busy, duly conveyed to me your message, and I was glad to hear from him how well you were when he saw you a few days before he was last at Lahore. I am very much obliged to you for all your good wishes for the success of the campaign. With my kind regards to you and the members of your family Believe me to be yours very truly.—ROBERTS."

THE important question of the eligibility of railway servants to engage in trade while in service has just been definitely settled by the Manager of the North Western Railway after consultation with the legal Remembrancer. The latter's opinion is as follows :—"Section 168 of the Indian Penal Code renders a public servant, who is legally bound, as such public servant, not to engage in trade, punishable for doing so. Section 137 (3) (*b*) of the Railways Act, 1890, provides that a railway servant shall not, in contravention of any direction of the railway administration in this behalf, engage in trade. Unless, therefore, the Railway administration has issued a direction prohibiting its servants from engaging in trade, either while on active service, or on leave, or both, it would not be possible to obtain a conviction under the former section." The Manager has now accordingly notified that all railway servants are prohibited from engaging in any business or trade of any kind or description whatsoever, without his permission in writing, to be previously obtained. This prohibition applies to a railway servant who is on leave, whether with or without pay and allowances, as also to one who is on active service. An exception is, of course, made in the case of employes who, in consequence of the slackness of traffic, are placed on compulsory leave without pay. Cases of this kind will be dealt with by heads of departments.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS RE-OCCUPY GRIQUATOWN.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Four hundred Transvaalers have re-occupied Griquatown.

A force left Kimberley on Friday last in order to expel them.

It is reported that all the Loyalists at Griquatown have been imprisoned.

[Griquatown is between 80 and 100 miles west of Kimberley and is one of the towns Lord Kitchener sought to clear of rebels in his operations directed from Prieska. The force which left Kimberley on Friday should be able to reach the town and liberate the Loyalists by to-morrow.]

OCCUPATION OF PHILIPPOLIS BY THE BRITISH.

General Clements occupied Philippolis on Thursday and read Lord Roberts' Proclamation to the assembled burghers, many of whom surrendered their arms and took the oath not to participate further in the war.

The Landdrost and the Sheriff were then reinstated under the British.

[General Clements began his march via Philippolis and Fauresmith a week ago. He there marches to re-inforce Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein.]

THE ATTACK ON THE GUARDS OFFICERS.

Reuter, from Bloemfontein, wires that at Glen Siding (on the Modder River), which is fourteen miles north of Bloemfontein where two Guards Regiments are stationed, the officers already mentioned in Lord Roberts' despatch, yesterday went for a ride armed only with their revolvers. They perceived a small body of Boers retreating and attempted to head them off with the result already wired.

The Boers subsequently dressed the wounds of the wounded officers and sent the survivors to the British Camp.

LATER.

The Guards officers wounded at Glen Siding are now in Bloemfontein and doing well.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, has been received, in which he states that news has come to hand, via Buluwayo, from Colonel Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, 13th instant, when all was well, and the enemy's cordon much relaxed the past few days.

LATER.

The "Times" in a despatch from Mafeking, dated the 14th instant, says the Boers have resumed their activity after a week of comparative quiet.

A BOER FORCE MOVING NORTH.

A "Times" telegram from Rouxville states that Commandant Olivier with a strong force and fifteen guns is moving north on Ladybrand.

[A Reuter telegram of Tuesday last said that a cavalry force had been sent out from Bloemfontein and another from Springfontein to intercept Olivier's forces. When the advance of our troops began in the neighbourhood of Rouxville and Smithfield, Olivier trekked, presumably for Kroonstad, Steyn's new capital. Proceeding by Ladybrand he hopes to keep clear of Bloemfontein, but one or other of the cavalry forces should fall in with him before he reaches his destination, which is 90 miles from Rouxville, and Winburg, where the enemy's great stand is expected, lies 60 miles further north.]

THE FATE OF MAFEKING.

A BOER PARTY RAIDED.

The checks received by both relieving forces are causing much anxiety as to the fate of Mafeking. The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Mafeking, stating that a dozen casualties resulted from the heavy shelling that took place on the 13th and 14th inst.

A raiding party killed several Boers on the 13th, capturing their horses and rifles.

BOERS RAIDING DISARMED BURGHERS.

The "Chronicle" has received a telegram from Bloemfontein, stating that marauding bands of the enemy are raiding the farms of disarmed burghers to the northward.

THE LOYALISTS WANT RETRIBUTION.

THE KAISER'S ADMIRATION FOR THE IRISH REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London 25th, says:—"A great meeting held at Beaconsfield, demanded the annexation of the Republics, the confiscation of the rebels' property and compensation to Loyalists for losses suffered.

The Loyalist Vigilance Committee at the Cape is extremely active in opposing the agitation of the Afrikanders and "South African News" to accede to Kruger's peace proposals.

The "Daily News" Cape correspondent states that Mr. Schreiner and the Cape Ministry are loyally supporting Sir A. Milner's pacificatory mission in the disaffected districts.

The British have appointed Mr. Fraser, Mr. Steyn's old opponent and the sternest enemy to the Transvaal alliance, as administrator of the Free State towns during the British occupation.

The Kaiser, conversing with high officials at Berlin, is reported to have expressed the highest admiration for the bravery of the Irish regiments. General Hector Macdonald has recovered from his wound and returned to duty.

DEATH OF GENERAL WOODGATE.

General Woodgate's condition according to a *Pioneer* telegram, had much improved since the operation was performed by Mr. Treves, and his removal to the Mooi Hospital. His relatives were expecting him home in the summer, but paralysis supervened on Wednesday, and he died yesterday.

AUSTRALIANS AND THE WAR.

Mr. Nadershaw, a Parsee merchant in the West Australian Goldfields, writes to us from Peak Hill:—When war was declared between English and Boers the Australians at once applied to go to war as volunteers but the Commanding Officer was against the great majority and refused half of 500 each 1st, 2nd, 3rd contingents and so they struggled to go to Africa at their own expense and enlist there. Some of them succeded in getting away in boats as stowaways as they were eager to join Australian Contingents for Africa. Among them are, miners farmers, prospectors, accountants, railway employes, clerks, civil servants, electric engineers, engineers, mounted constables, police constables, surveyors, retired military officer, doctors, architects, warrant officer, survey hand, baker, shearer, photographer, battery hand, draughtsman, and surveyor, bank clerk, journalist, warder, carpenter, storeman, amalgamated mining investor, mining manager, manager of stud, sawmill hand, blacksmith, farm assistant, cabinetmaker, jockey, law clerk, member of the legislative assembly, labourer, Presbyterian minister, engine driver, station overseer, shipping clerk, auctioneer, assayer, saddler, ironmonger, custom officer, farm labourer, driver, sheep farmer, storeman and warehouseman. A lot of more Australians are still applying as Bushmen's Corps which is being formed and it is very valuable for British help. Thirty stowaways were caught since in boats but they got off as the court was satisfied that they were determined to fight for the Queen. Farmers who volunteered, must have left good farms behind as they might lose their own valuable lives at war.

PALGHAR AND THE WAR.

At the invitation of Rao Saheb Appaji Ganesh Dandeker a large and representative meeting of the inhabitants of Kelva-Mahim and Palghar was held at his bungalow, at Palghar, on Tuesday, to celebrate British success in South Africa and to congratulate Government on the same. The bungalow was beautifully decorated and the whole place was illuminated. There was music and fire-works were let off in honour of the event. Among those present were R. S. P. B. Taskar, Mamledar of Mahim; Messrs. W. G. Dandekar, K. R. Marathe, B. S. Godbole, Apte, High Court pleader of Baroda State, Dayal Laldas, Municipal Commissioner; Abdul Rasul, Abkari Inspector; and several others. Rao Saheb Appaji Ganesh Dandeker made a brief congratulating speech. He said that it was more than a fortnight since the good news of the reliefs of Ladysmith and Kimberley and the surrender of Cronje came to India, and it would seem rather late to celebrate the victories and congratulate Government at this time. But Mahim became affected with plague just about the time the good news reached India, and therefore the people were busy in remaining out of the town. But better late than never. Proceeding further he said that the recent event had shown that the Hindus and Mahomedans were like Britons sons of the same Empire. He concluded his speech by expressing the hope that the war would soon come to an end by the complete subjugation of the two republics. Speeches were then made extolling the British Raj and the following proposition was carried by acclamation:—"That this meeting of the inhabitants of Kelva-Mahim and Palghar expresses satisfaction at the great success achieved by the British arms in South Africa and prays to God to bring about a speedy close of the hostilities and restore relations of peace and amity under the equal and benign protection of her Majesty the Queen-Empress; and that the president be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Government through the Commissioner, N. D., for communication to her Majesty the Queen-Empress." In proposing a vote of thanks to the president Mr. Modak said that Rao Saheb Appaji Ganesh Dandeker was a loyal, generous and public-spirited gentleman. His work as a Municipal Councillor was beyond praise. Government appreciated his services by conferring on him in 1891 the title of Rao Saheb. His public and private charities were well-known. He has given a large house to the public dispensary at Mahim and also built a large dharmshala at his expense. This year Government publicly thanked him for feeding at his own expense about 250 cattle from Gujarat. He also helped Government in the plague arrangements and a certificate of merit was given to him. The proposition was carried unanimously. Sweetmeats were then distributed by Rao Saheb Appaji Ganesh Dandeker. Pan-supari and attar gulab were distributed and three cheers were given for the Queen-Empress. The meeting then dispersed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

The Crown Prince of Japan landed at Marseilles on Saturday.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Lord Curzon, replying to Mr. Hay, says he would gladly welcome donations from America towards the Indian Famine Fund.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The death is announced of Sir Donald Stewart.

[Sir Donald Martin Stewart, 1st Battalion; cr., 1881; G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Hon. D. C. L. Oxford, LL.D.; Field-Marshal, 1894; Governor of Royal Hospital, Chelsea; born 21 March, 1824; married Marina, daughter of Commander Thomas Dymock Dabine, R.N., 1847. Educated Aberdeen University; entered Bengal Staff Corps, 1840; Major, 1858; General, 1881; served at Peshawur, 1854; in Allyghur, 1857; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at siege of Delhi; Assistant Adjutant-General at Lucknow; served in Rohilcund; in command of Bengal troops in Abyssinia, 1867-68; Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 1869-74; Candahar Division in Afghan War, 1878-80; at battle of Ahmed Khel, 1880; commanded troops at Cabul and in Northern Afghanistan till final withdrawal in 1889; Member of Viceroy's Council 1880; Commander-in-Chief in India, 1881-85; and Member of Indian Council, 1885-95.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, on the same date and time.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

Mr. G. T. Arbuthnot, of the Bank of Bengal.

LIGHTING BY ELECTRICITY.

The Government of India have called for the proposals for lighting Wellington by electricity from the Karteki Falls in connection with the scheme for the utilisation of water-power from these Falls for the cordite factory which is now being built in the Arvenghat valley, Nilgiris.

APPOINTMENT.

Sir William Agnew is understood to be retiring and Mr. Copleston, Judicial Commissioner, will probably be Chief Judge of the new Burma Chief Court.

LADY CURZON.

Lady Curzon returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling to-day.

THE FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

A "Pioneer" telegram of Saturday says:—Mr. Balfour, when questioned in the Commons concerning the Famine grant, said that India is capable of meeting all demands.

THE TELEGRAPH QUESTION.

An influential meeting of members of the House of Commons, under Sir Edward Sassoon, has signed a requisition demanding an early discussion of the subject of Imperial Telegraphs and of grievances connected with the Telegraph Companies generally.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

The following is the latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap:—

7 to 1 against Sir Geoffry.
15 to 2 against Damocles.
11 to 1 against Berzak.
11 to 1 against Downham.
12 to 1 against Survivor.
15 to 1 against Gerolstein.
All taken.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 26.

A representative meeting of merchants and officials assembled in the High School, under the presidentship of the Nagarsheth, Bhagwanbhai Bhawanbhai, to give an address of farewell to Mr. John Kinniburgh, Agent (Branch) Bank of Bombay, now transferred to Karachi.

ACCIDENT TO A R. I. M. STEAMER.

WE learn that the R. I. M. Steamer Elphinstone, has been aground off Port Blair and has damaged her propeller. The Elphinstone will proceed to Calcutta for repairs.

COLONEL LEACH, Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, has been appointed to a 2nd class district in the Punjab Command vice Colonel Brownrigg, but will remain in the Presidency District Colonel Craigie, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, is brought on the district staff as officiating Brigadier General while Major General Wodehouse is acting in Command of the Secunderabad District.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

THE SALE OF FLYING FOX.

NORTH V. SOUTH.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

WITH the arrival of March hunting men begin to feel that their opportunities are drawing to a close, that the best of the season is over. The tender green of the young crops begins to show prominently. As the month wears on the new vegetation everywhere comes forward rapidly, meets are not fixed at unduly early hours, and as the sun gains power so does the scent of the fox lose its force. Sometimes, however, first-rate sport is obtained in March; all depends on the weather. In a dry season, when the farmer sees on his land that peck of dust which is considered so desirable, the pursuit of foxes is apt to be a vexation of the spirit, causing hounds to work slackly and inducing huntsmen to express their sentiments in emphatic language. But when, as is the case this year, the ground is thoroughly saturated with moisture early in the month the prospects of future sport are bright, and runs as good as any that have gone before may be expected. Although not yet officially announced, it is practically certain that Mr. Evan Hanbury, of Bramston, Oakham, will be asked to take the Cottesmore country in succession to Mr. Baird. A more popular appointment could scarcely be made. Well known as a hard rider to hounds, there are few parts of Leicestershire with which Mr. Hanbury is not familiar, and he is well liked by the farmers—a most important matter for a Master of Foxhounds. Mr. H. W. Selby Lowndes, who recently gave up the Bilsdale, has been selected for the Mastership of the East Kent pack, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. W. B. White. Mr. Merthyr Guest, Master of the Blackmore Vale since 1884, and Mr. J. B. Charters, in command of the East Galway, have tendered their resignations. Mr. Charters has only held office for one season. The time for hunt steeplechases and point to point races is now at hand, but it is to be feared that these annual events will be deprived of much of their interest, as in every hunting country so many well-known men are away at the front; some, alas! will never again take part in the sport they loved so well. There was some idea of abandoning the Melton Hunt Steeplechases but it has now been decided to hold them as usual at Burton Lazars on April 4.

Followers of the Belvoir mustered in fairly large numbers at Piper Hole Gorse on Saturday. A fox was at home on Harley Hills, and hounds soon forced him away in a style which betokened a swinging scent. After a turn or two he pointed for Goadby Bullamore, but, leaving that covert on the right, he circled round back to the starting point. Threading the woodlands and Piper Hole Gorse, he bore away for Scalford village, and then the flying pack brought him along in famous style to Goadby Bullamore. Eventually he was marked to ground after a speedy gallop, which would have attained to the importance of a first-rate run had the fox been of the straight-necked variety. Holwell Mouth supplied the afternoon fox, and over a splendid country, at a pace that allowed of little music, hounds raced away for Clawson village, then turned left-handed into Sherbrooke's covert, where the fox was too warm to stay. Again the hunt swept on, with horses sobbing in the deep, holding ground, and at Clawson's Thorns a stout fox saved his brush; this was really a fast gallop and very hard on horses. The field included the Master (Sir Gilbert Greenall) and Mr. Cyril Greenall, Lord Lonsdale, Mr. Leonard and Lady Violet Brassey, Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Lady Gerard, Hon. Francis Lambton, Lady Angela Forbes, Lord Henry Vane-Tempest, and Lady Augusta Fane. Although a week has elapsed, some mention must be made of the great run with the Badminton on Ash Wednesday. For upwards of three hours hounds were running hard over the cream of their country, and the Master (the Duke of Beaufort) was among the few who saw the finish. Swallett's Gate is the time-honoured meet of the Badminton on Ash Wednesday, and the Great Wood, as usual, supplied the necessary object of pursuit. The run began with a big ring round by Wootton Basset, and, going away again from the Great Wood, the fox took a line by Grittenham, Callow Hill, and Cliverton Osier Bed, and so on to Charlton Park. Thereabouts the fox began to run short, and hounds pulled him down in the open at the end of one of the best runs of the season.

Followers of Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds have had their full share of good things this season, but they certainly have enjoyed nothing better than the sport provided for them on Saturday. Terrick Hall was the fixture, and there was a large gathering to meet Colonel River Bulkley, who is still acting as field master. A fox roused at Osmere provided opportunity for a clinking gallop until he was marked to ground near the shooting butts. Then from Ash Big Wood the pack got nicely away with a fox which was lost at Styche Wood after forty minutes of the best. Both of these were fast and brilliant runs which would have redeemed any ordinary day from the possible suggestion of failure, but the best gallop of the day was to come. It started from Brown Moss, and after a quick burst hounds were at fault for a few moments near Edgeley. Hitting off the line, they rattled along harder than ever across the Shrewsbury railway and away towards Alkington Hall, and, after describing a big circle round by Old Fenns Hall, a right good fox managed to save his brush. This capital run lasted for an hour and three-quarters, and only about half a dozen of the field saw the finish.

The praises of Kingsclere have often been sounded by sporting writers, but it is certain that until this week hundreds of followers of the fortunes of the turf have had no opportunity of seeing the Downs on which during the eighteen years John Porter was associated with the late Duke of Westminster so many winners of classic events were trained. The little Hampshire town, nestling among those sleepy hills, does not look at its best on a bleak March day. Had Kingsclere not been so remote from a railway station there is little doubt that the crowd would have been doubled, the attendance, although very large, not comparing at all favourably with that at Badminton, some seven years ago, when the racing stud of the late Duke of Beafort was dispersed. Then it was a gathering of the masses. On Wednesday the classes certainly had their innings, there not being the least doubt from the start that the previous record for a sale of bloodstock—the late Lord Falmouth's, in 1884, when 24 lots realised 36,500 guineas—would be broken. Agents from all over the country were present, and early in the morning it was whispered that Sir Blundell Maple (represented by Mr. E. Bird) and M. Blanc, who was present in person, had set their minds on securing Flying Fox, while it was common property that the Duke of Westminster had also expressed a desire to keep the great horse at Kingsclere, as the representative of the house of Grosvenor. Another rumour was that Mr. Whiteney an American owner likely to make a mark on the turf this season, was determined to secure possession of the famous four-year-old; but as events proved, all were outbid by M. Blanc, who topped Mr. P. Gilpin's (Mr. Whitaney's agent) bid of 7,000 guineas by one of 37,500 guineas, and at this figure Flying Fox leaves the contry. There was slight cheering on Mr. Somerville Tattersall's hammer descending, but regret was freely expressed that no English owner had become the possessor of Flying Fox. The "County Gentleman" the prince of sporting papers gives a capital picture of Flying Fox.

M. Blanc, who by the way did his own bidding, was interviewed as to the future of his purchase, there being a great desire on the part of English lovers of horseflesh to see him run for the Ascot Gold Cup, for success in this event would set the seal to his fame, and there would then be no question as to his claim to being considered the horse of the century. A guarded reply was given to the questions put, M. Blanc first of all asserting that he "might" run him at Ascot, but a few minutes afterwards he most emphatically said "I think not," and it was subsequently understood that Flying Fox leaves Kingsclere for France almost immediately, and will at once go to the stud. It is therefore highly probable that the last has been seen in England of the great thoroughbred.

The North v. South Association match is in reality an old-established fixture, but since the spring of 1891 down to February of last year it was dropped altogether. Presumably this course was adopted because the superiority of the Northern players began to assert itself at that time to a very marked extent, though the actual record of previous matches credited the South with seven wins as against four to the North, one game, the first of the series, having been left drawn. Last year, however, the match was revived, the Northern team proving successful by three goals to one; but the only member of the visiting side on Saturday who took part in the 1899 contest was Bloomer. On the other hand the four Corinthian amateurs W. J. Oakley, B. Middleditch, G. O. Smith, and G. T. Wilson were all included in last year's beaten eleven. As the North v. South fixture is in reality an international trial match, the Selection Committee very wisely included in the teams several comparatively unknown men, with a view to unearthing new talent, instead of relying entirely on players whose reputation is beyond question. Their course of action was fully justified, for a very fast and exciting game was witnessed, and one that was, moreover, full of incident. The result—a draw of four goals each—perhaps hardly gives an altogether accurate idea of the strength of the two teams, for the South were certainly slightly the better side and experienced rather hard luck in not scoring the winning point. The four amateurs played a sterling game throughout, Oakley's defence and Wilson's pace and cleverness being especially noticeable, whilst of the Southern professionals Morris, Turner (Southampton), and Chadwick deserve special mention. For the North Bloomer, Hedley, and Crabtree put in most useful work; whilst Thompson kept goal admirably, and never lost his head, though at the beginning of the second half he was most severely tested. The weather was fine but dull, and there was no wind whatever. The turf was in capital condition.

Importance attached to the game at Aston Park on Saturday. On it was supposed to very largely, if not solely, depend the question of the League championship. Whilst Sheffield United have been battling for the Cup, the Villa have gone to the head of the table, and victory on Saturday would have given them the useful lead of three points. It is true that the Sheffielders would have two games in hand, but for all that three points would have made it very difficult to overtake last season's champions. As it turned out, however, the Villa found victory beyond them, even although the United took the field in what may be termed as a very emaciated condition. Perhaps no player in the kingdom is such a host in himself as Ernest Needham, and yet not only was he a reluctant absentee, but Thickett and Priest were also missing.

The Cup-ties are responsible for these men being laid aside, and we should say that Sheffield United have rarely undertaken such a formidable task as that of Saturday in such a crippled condition. Aston Villa lost the first match at the close of October by two goals to one, so that they were very desirous of wiping away the stain of that defeat. But it was not to be, the most they could accomplish being a draw of a goal apiece. The Sheffielders have therefore improved on their fortune with the Villa last year. Both the fixtures at Aston Park were drawn, but whereas the United were worsted at Bramall-lane they had the good luck to win this time round. Should Aston Villa manage to retain the top position, they will not be able to claim that they defeated their Sheffield rivals in either engagement.

Lancashire lost all chance of figuring as leaders of the Northern Division in the County Championship Tournament when on Saturday they got beaten by Durham. The contest was fought on the classic ground of Whalley Range, and the enclosure and its surroundings show evidence of times' ravages. The place certainly possesses now all the glamour which attaches to antiquities. There was a weird, not to say dispiriting, look about the decayed palisading and an atmosphere of sadness enveloped the melancholy stands. The striped flag that has braved the battle and the breeze fluttered in the raw not to say uncooked, wind, and perhaps some of these discouraging things influenced the Lancashire players. Anyhow they lost, and as Durham exhibited smart form and showed some style and energy, they may now drop into that position in the competition which Lancashire thought they would attain.

Interest this week at the Varsities, of course, centred upon the Inter-Varsity match of last Saturday. Much consternation was caused in Oxonian circles on Wednesday by the news becoming general that R. E. Foster had "crocked" badly, and was hardly likely to turn out. Unhappily this news was officially confirmed on Friday, and the Dark Blues thereby lost one of their best men; in fact, by common consent, the Old Malvernian was the finest player in either team. It is a singular coincidence that H. K. Foster, his brother, also a four-fold "Blue," crocked in precisely the same fashion in his last year and was unable to turn out against Cambridge.

This necessitated a re-arrangement of the Oxford team, G. H. Rowe (Magdalen) taking Foster's place, while several other alterations were made. Despite this the Dark Blues entered the field slight favourites, and for once public opinion and public form were justified in the result. A big crowd foregathered at Queen's Club on Saturday to witness the match, in which Captain Simpson was referee, and Messrs. Oakley (Oxford) and T. T. B. Dunn (Cambridge) linesmen. The first-named got a flattering reception from the crowd as he made his appearance. Immediately the whistle was blown, Oxford went off at score, and pressed severely, Ryder, Blackburn, and Morgan-Owen playing a fine game. After Rowe had shot just outside the bar, a pretty piece of passing by most of the Oxford team ended in the Welsh International shooting a clever goal amidst enthusiastic applause.

The Cantabs pulled themselves together after this, Blaker and Snell being especially prominent, but their shooting in front of goal was wretched. The play fluctuated greatly henceforth to half-time, but the Dark Blues always showed the best combination, and they crossed over one goal to the good. Responding to loud cries of "Buck up, Cambridge!" the Cantabs had the best of the earlier exchanges after the interval, but the Oxford defence was very sound, and their rivals' shooting in front of goal still feeble. A very exciting and interesting tussle then ensued, the ball travelling about the field in speedy fashion. Ryder, Jameson, Corbett (Oxford), and Blaker, Gosling, Moon (Cambridge) were always prominent forward, but the Oxonians invariably held the whip hand in defence. Try as they would, the Cantab front line could not get the best of Blackburn and confreres. About ten minutes from the finish the Oxonians rallied wonderfully, and, as the result of another capital bout of passing, Morgan-Owen sent in another fine shot which completely beat Driffield. In response to loud cries from their partisans both teams now tried hard to score again, but to no avail. The whistle sounded, and Oxford had reversed their 1899 defeat by the margin of two goals to none. The better team certainly won.

Captain E. R. Bradford, the Hants cricketer, who has lately been serving with Sir Francis Grenfell in Malta, has received permission to go to the front to join his regiment, the Seaforth Highlanders. Captain Bradford has seen service in Egypt and Crete. Second-Lieutenant E. V. Jenkins, a Kent county footballer, serving at the front with the "Havercake Lads," West Riding Regiment, was on Saturday promoted full lieutenant. By the bye, during the fighting at Paardeberg the "Havercake Lads" had three prominent footballers in the casualty list. Lieutenant Siordet and Sergeant Worsnop killed and Colour-Sergeant East wounded. As soldiers they were "all of the best," and as footballers they did good work for the West Riding corps, which has won the Kent County Cup once and were runners-up last season. East is, of course, also well known to Tykes in the Broadacres as the old Bradford and Halifax player and Yorkshire reserve. He is also a good cricketer and his company holds the battalion cricket shield. His bowling average last season was 10·41, 114·2 overs, 26 maidens, 31 wickets.

The chief event on the other side of the border was the defeat of Glasgow Rangers by Queen's Park in the Scottish Inter-City League. Moreover, this took place at Ibrox Park, so that it will be understood that the amateurs rejoiced. Whilst this was going on, the representatives of the Thistle were "treading on the tails of the coats" of the Irishmen at Belfast, Scotland carrying away the honours by three to none. The day is rapidly approaching for the greater contest of Scotland v. England, the "blue riband" of Association football, in which the Scots may be trusted to make a mighty effort to retrieve last year's misfortune.

PRIESTS AND PRAYER.

A CLERICAL PROTEST.

OUR Allahabad contemporary publishes with some sense of astonishment, a letter from the three principal clergymen of Allahabad, representing respectively the English, the Catholic, and the Scotch Churches, which protests against an anecdote lately narrated as a harmless and rather amusing illustration of the naive way in which piety is still regarded even by educated folks as a leverage for the obtaining of domestic and material wants altogether out of connection with things spiritual. The story of the vicar's wife who always prayed to be provided with a good servant and recommended her visitor to do the same, is objected to by the writers on rather curious grounds. They have nothing to say themselves for a prayer such as this, which we gather they would be inclined to class as an "incantation." But their contention is that a great many earnest people sincerely hold the same belief as the clergyman's wife, and that feelings of such will be wounded by any doubt that is cast upon it. Precisely the same reason might have been urged against the opposing of every abuse with which credulity and superstition have encrusted the face of true religion. Admit the validity of the argument that all simple susceptibilities must be respected, and we should be still in the doldrums of mock-miracles and impostures in which the Christian population of some countries is still practically floundering.

The columns of a daily paper, as our correspondents acknowledge, are not the place for a theological controversy upon prayer: but the story of the vicar's wife has a practical moral for us all upon which the layman has a right to insist at times, especially as he gets so little assistance from the clergy. If there is any thing certain about the Founder of Christianity it is that He was absolutely indifferent to creature comforts and worldly desires. The distortion of His teaching which would cast worldly instead of moral cares upon Him recoils very surely upon those who practise it. It is a commonplace illustrated by the state of the Latin nations to-day that the more religion the less morality. When supernatural help is forthcoming towards such objects as success in a lottery or a sale the Deity does not long stand alone: the saint soon appears at his side, and upon saint-worship follows the system of payment by results. Those who wish to form some idea of the moral chaos that results from this demoralisation may consult an article in the current number of the "Contemporary Review," dealing with the Catholic revival in France which has been prompted by the trial of the Assumptionists. Some of the instances given there of the lengths to which superstitions will go would be incredible if they were not extracted from a religious publication which takes credit for them as exemplifications of the efficacy of saintly intercession. Here is one that seems to be particularly impressive as a warning to the clergy themselves. A persecuted nun writes triumphantly—"I hasten to pay a debt of gratitude to St. Anthony of Padua and St. Joseph, who have obtained a visible favour for me under the following circumstances." She then relates how she had been pursued by the enmity of the parish priest until she and her sister did not know which way to turn. "Annoyed, at times even discouraged, I was at my wits' end what to do, when it occurred to me to appeal to St. Anthony of Padua and St. Joseph, and to promise that if the parish priest were removed as speedily as possible I would send five francs for the poor of St. Anthony. O, prodigy! I uttered this promise on the Sunday, and the parish priest, who was then slightly indisposed, grew worse and worse, and died on the following Friday. To-day I come to fulfil my promise by forwarding a postal order for five francs."

Another nun who had her little difference with another parish priest appealed to St. Joseph with equally prompt results. She prayed that she might obtain "an advantageous change of situation." The good St. Joseph heard. "A beautiful bronchitis came on. The parish priest, well shriven, with the sacraments administered to him, set out devoutly for the other world"—and the sister is left rejoicing. It is not always the nuns who win. The priest sometimes gets his prayer in first, as in case we come across a little lower down where one of them annoyed by a school mistress took refuge in prayer. His supplication was heard "and granted more fully than I dared desire." The sister was taken dangerously ill, would have died but that the priest relented and put in a second prayer for her recovery, but her offending tongue has been paralysed for life. There are no doubt devout and earnest souls who fully believe in these things: but is no light to be shed upon their deadening delusions because the light may be painful? The clergy who take up such a position come near to constituting themselves the accomplices of imposture.

The following is the letter referred to:—

SIR,—In your issue of this date appears a leader on the "Servant question," which is referred to however simply and avowedly in order to introduce a story likely to bring ridicule upon the view held by some pious people on the subject of prayer. We do not write to uphold any particular view of prayer, nor to open a religious discussion in the public press; but simply to protest against a treatment of the belief of many excellent Christians, which cannot fail to be both offensive and painful to them. Rightly or wrongly a certain section of the community, containing a fair proportion of intelligent and educated men and women still believes in a personal God, and is further forced to admit that this faith involves the use and privilege of prayer. Such people need not necessarily confound incantations with prayer, nor be ignorant that there may be limitations in the sphere of prayer as elsewhere. But in any case it occurs to us that to gratuitously bring the honest beliefs of such persons and many of them are your constant readers, into contempt, is hardly in keeping with the good taste usually exhibited in your paper. It is against what appears to us to be a grave breach of good taste that we venture to enter a respectful protest.

G. A. FORD,
Senior Chaplain of Allahabad,
FR. JOSEPH CARROLL,
R. C. Chaplain,
GEORGE J. CHREE,
Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland

Allahabad, 22nd March.

THE ALLAHABAD BANK.

A CIRCULAR is being issued to the shareholders of the Allahabad Bank intimating that it is contemplated, subject to the sanction of a special general meeting of shareholders to be convened hereafter, to raise the capital of the Bank from five to fifteen lakhs. The additional capital will be raised by the issue of 6 per cent. preference shares, existing shareholders being entitled to one preference share for every ordinary share held by them. As the Allahabad Bank is an almost unique example of the extent to which mofussil banking in India can be successfully carried, and as there are about 4,200 depositors on the Bank's books, the circular now issued will probably excite more interest than usually attaches to such documents. The prosperity of the Allahabad Bank has been phenomenal. For the last twenty years it has paid an unvarying dividend of 15 per cent., and in that time its working capital has increased from Rs. 19,15,523 to Rs. 2,22,51,000, its reserve fund from Rs. 82,812 to Rs. 9,00,000, and from being a small local bank it has now branches in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Jhansi, Lucknow, Naini Tal and Bareilly, some of these branches probably doing more business and earning more profit than the Headquarters Bank in Allahabad. To build up the reserve fund, which is now nearly twice the capital, it follows that the net profit per cent. per annum must have considerably exceeded the dividends paid. The average net profit earned for the last twenty years works out to Rs. 25-6-0 per cent.

The progress is shown by the following:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The average per cent profit per annum for 5 years ending 31st December 1884	18	3	2
The average per cent profit per annum for 5 years ending 31st December 1889	20	7	2
The average per cent profit per annum for 5 years ending 31st December 1894	25	8	2
The average per cent profit per annum for 5 years ending 31st December 1899	37	5	4
And for this last year alone it was	43	13	4

Even this does not show the full extent of the improvement, for during these twenty years the capital of the Bank has been twice raised. The statement that addition of ten lakhs to the capital of a going concern "will not, it is expected, in any way interfere with the payment of the usual dividend of 15 per cent." would in most cases be received with some incredulity; but the analysis of the profits of past years shows that in the present instance such "great expectations" are not unwarrantable.—*Pioneer*

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT MUTTRA.

THE Hired Transport Muttra, Captain D. C McIntyre, will sail to-day for Durban, with syce corps and remainder of the Bhistie Corps. The former consists of 14 non-commissioned officers, and men (Natives), 250 syces; and the latter of 2 officers, 3 men (British) 929 bhisties, and 4 horses. The Muttra also carries 4 officers and one lady. The above will be brought from Deolali in two special trains arriving at the Prince's Dock Jetty shed at 5-40 and 6 a.m. to-day.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Capt C Jervoise, 2nd South Lanc Regt	Capt Rickets, 15th B Lancers
	Lieut Mott, 1st Royal Scots
Capt Hamilton, 2nd Connaught Rangers	Mr Neville Fairweather Colonial Corps
Capt Macquoid, 1st Lancers, H C	Wife of Col Park, Devonshire Regt.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S FIRST MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations was held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, yesterday at noon, H. E. Lord Northcote presiding. Among those present were:—

The Honourable Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Honourable Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.; the Honourable the Advocate General; the Honourable Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E.; the Honourable Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C. E.; the Honourable Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai; the Honourable Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.; the Honourable Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B.; the Honourable Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C.E.; the Honourable Mr. H. F. Aston, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law; the Honourable Mr. J.W.P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S.; the Honourable Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit; the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula; the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale; the Honourable Mr. H. Batty, M. A., I.C.S.; the Honourable Mr. Silas Meyer Moses and the Honourable Mr. William Greaves.

THE GOVERNOR'S INTRODUCTION.

H. E. the Governor said:—Gentlemen,—Before we commence our legislative work, I trust you will pardon any little informality of to-day, and will allow me to express the very great pleasure it gives me to meet to-day those members of the Bombay Legislative Council, from whose able assistance my colleagues and I expect to derive so much valuable help. And may I say that during the time I shall have the honour to preside over this Council, it will always be my endeavour to carry out my duty, if not with abilities equal to those of my distinguished predecessor, at all events with the same spirit of courtesy and impartiality which Lord Sandhurst displayed. I believe that on the present occasion the Council has no particular contentious business before it, but, of course, I am aware there will be many occasions on which members of the Council will take widely different views on important questions, and I can only say for myself that in presiding over your debates it will be my study at all times to afford the fullest latitude of discussion to honourable members, realising as I do the fact that however divergent our views may be on questions of public interest, every member of this Council has the same aim, namely, the promotion of the best interests of the Bombay Presidency.

INTERPELLATIONS.

DISTRICT MORTALITY.

The Honourable Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to direct that in the statements in connection with famine which is being published weekly for general information the following information be included:—(a) The total mortality of each district. (b) Total mortality of the district during the corresponding period next preceding. (c) Total mortality of the district during the corresponding period of the past year. (d) Rate of mortality per year per thousand of the population?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: The mortality statistics are compiled for the month, not for the week, and the compilation involves the examination of a very large number of returns and is not completed for a considerable time after the close of the month to which the statistics relate. It is not, therefore, possible to adopt the suggestion of the honourable member.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to place on the Council Table the correspondence that ended with Government Resolution in the Famine Department, No. 236 of 10th January 1900, about the collection of land revenue in the time of famine?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: Government are unable to comply with the request. Except in special cases it is not in accordance with public policy to publish correspondence between Government and their officers.

RECOVERY OF REVENUE.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that in the district of Ahmedabad the numbers of cases of distraint in the recovery of Government land revenue have increased from 25 in the year 1892-93 to 243 in 1898-99, and in the district of Broach from 16 in 1892-93 to 599 in 1898-99? (b) Have Government enquired about the causes of this increase? (c) If they have not, will they be pleased to enquire about them?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent replied: (a) The figures for 1898-99 have only recently reached Government and have not yet been finally considered by them. But the increase of distraints and the causes of it had previously attracted the attention of Government. (b) & (c) The following extract from the published Resolution of Government on the revenue report of 1897-98 will sufficiently answer the honourable member's questions:—"In the Northern Division, however, considering that famine had been absent and plague was no worse than elsewhere, pressure in its severer forms though small in itself was higher than might have been expected. In Ahmedabad and Kaira the extent of land finally forfeited and sold was appreciable, and it is a fact not without significance that in these same districts the area of land relinquished is not inconsiderable. Government have already been constrained to allow some abatements of the assessments imposed in these districts at the revision survey. The Commissioner should now enquire carefully and report whether in any parts of these districts those assessments still press with undue severity upon the people."

RELINQUISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked: Has the attention of Government been called to the large quantities of Government lands in Northern Gujarat relinquished during recent years, 25,678, 13,935, and 10,099 acres in the Ahmedabad District in 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99, respectively, 6,549, 4,716 and 4,597 acres in the Kaira District during the same years, respectively, 1,566, 2,537 and 1,124 acres in the Panch Mahals during the same years, respectively, 435,454 and 974 acres in the Broach District during the same years, respectively? Will Government be pleased to state what are the causes of these large relinquishments?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said:—As will appear from the reports and returns from which the honourable member has presumably taken his figures the attention of Government is called regularly year by year to the extent to which land is relinquished not only in Gujarat but in every district of the Presidency. The figures given by the honourable member are not indicative of a contraction of cultivation to the extent of the areas specified. Thus in Ahmedabad during the year 1898-99 against the relinquishment of over 10,000 acres has to be set the taking up of over 16,000; in other words, the area under occupation in the district as a whole increased. In the Panch Mahals too the expansion of cultivation has been continuous for many years and is not yet arrested. It is, however, a fact that in Kaira and Ahmedabad, and to a less degree in Broach, the area under cultivation has in recent years to some extent contracted. The causes are various and not always easy to determine. A succession of bad seasons, the deterioration of the soil by water-logging the efflorescence of salt, the intrusion of sand blown in by high winds, the unsuccessful attempt to cultivate lands with grave inherent defects of soil, and in some cases it is to be feared the pressure of the assessment on the poorer lands, may be accepted as the principal causes of the relinquishments noticed. As regards the last cause mentioned, Commissioners and Collectors have been repeatedly enjoined to prevent and remedy the effects of over assessment wherever they can discover it, by the grant of remissions in individual cases and the submission of proposals whenever justifiable for a general lowering of the assessment in particular tracts, villages, deteriorated soils and the like. Thus the revised assessments have recently been reduced in a number of villages of the Modasa [illegible] of the Ahmedabad District. The case of the [illegible] villages of the Vagra Taluka of Broach is to be [illegible] considered at the approaching revision of special [illegible], while to relieve the cultivators nearly settlements were remitted in 1896-97 and a somewhat Rs. 12,000 [illegible] 1897-98. In Kaira a comprehensive larger sum in [illegible] made by the officials of the Survey inquiry is being [illegible] the district officers as to the pressure of assessment [illegible] have occurred. The honourable extensive relinquishments [illegible] member may rest assured that the whole subject receives the constant and sympathetic attention of Government and the Commissioner, N. D., the Honourable Mr. Lely, who possesses, as the honourable member is aware, an altogether exceptional knowledge of the agricultural resources of Gujarat.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to give the information about passenger traffic called for in consequence of my question 5 (c) asked on the 24th of August last?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: Government regret that they are unable to furnish the figures asked for as the passenger records have, owing to lapse of time, been destroyed.

SOUTH KONKAN RAILWAY.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to state at what stage is the project of the South Konkan Railway and what are its prospects?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: An application was submitted in September last for a line of railway from Mumbra on the G. I. P. Railway to Panwell and Pen. In accordance with the standing orders the scheme has been referred to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, whose railway system will be affected by the project, for the favour of opinion in the first instance. The Agent's reply is awaited. From such information as is available to date the prospects of the projected line of railway are far from promising.

DISTRESS AMONGST MILL HANDS.

The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked: (1) Are Government aware that, on account of some

of the mills working for only four days in the week and the others having been closed altogether, considerable distress prevails amongst the mill-hands? (2) Do Government intend to take some measures to relieve this distress?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: (1) Government are aware that some of the mills in Bombay are working only four days of the week and that some have been closed, but it has not been reported that considerable distress prevails among the mill-hands or that their savings and other resources have been exhausted. (2) Government have been in correspondence with the local authorities on the subject and the Port Trustees have undertaken to carry out certain reclamations which will afford employment to such persons as are willing to work for a bare subsistence. Such as return to the districts will get employment there if they require it, in accordance with the provisions of the Famine Relief Code.

MORTALITY AMONGST CATTLE.

The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked: (3) That in view of the enormous mortality amongst cattle, and the very great difficulty which will be experienced by the ryots in consequence thereof during the coming season, have Government made any enquiries, whether small hand machines could be obtained which would efficiently supply the place of cattle for agricultural operations? (4) If Government have not made such enquiries, will they be pleased to do so? (5) If the answer to question No. 3 is in the affirmative, and if such machines are obtainable at a moderate cost, would Government be pleased to consider the desirability of purchasing some of them at once and more as demand may arise, and selling them at cost price to the ryots, the price being recovered by instalments from such as are unable to pay up at once, the instalments being made a first charge on land in the same way as land revenue? (6) If, under the existing law, it is not possible to grant the facility indicated in the concluding portion of the last preceding question, and if Government are inclined to give effect to the suggestion, would they be pleased to undertake the necessary legislation at an early date?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: (3) Government have not considered the particular point raised by the honourable member, but are under the impression that tilling implements which are capable of being worked by human labour are more likely to be found in this country than to be procurable elsewhere. (4) Government will be glad to make inquiries and will be happy to receive any definite suggestions on the subject. (5) On the conditions specified by the honourable member, Government would be willing to give any assistance in their power in procuring the implements and to debit the cost as takavi to any occupants who comply with the stipulations prescribed in the rules. (6) It is believed that the cost can be debited as an advance under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and that no further legislation is needed for the purpose in view.

RELIEF WORKERS AT AHMEDABAD.

The Hononrable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked; (a) Is it the case that relief workers are paid at Ahmedabad only 2 1-2 pies, *i. e.* 1-6th of the minimum daily wage on Sundays, as stated by the special correspondent of the *Times of India* in its issue of 6th instant? (b) If so, is it not a mis- [illegible] apprehension of the object with which Government have declared Sunday to be a day of rest for relief-workers. (c) Has not the practice in the past been to pay a relief-worker on Sundays either the minimum daily wage or 1-6th of his earnings during the week? (d) Will Government be pleased to enquire at what other relief-works this reduction in the Sunday allowance has been effected and issue orders restoring the allowance to its old amount.

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: In Ahmedabad, as elsewhere, the full minimum wage is paid for rest-day to people who have worked for the full 6 previous days. To people who have not worked the full 6 days 1-6th of the minimum wage for each day they have worked is paid. This being so the other questions of the honourable member do not call for a reply.

JAIL LABOUR.

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked: It is a fact that in view of the prevalent high prices of food grains the daily cost of jail labour has recently been raised from 1 1-2 annas to 2 1-2 annas in some of the affected districts?

The Honourable Sir Charles Ollivant in reply said: There is no fixed charge for prison labour throughout the Presidency, and Government are at present unaware of any change in rates in particular districts.

TASK WORK IN GUJERAT.

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked: Is it the case, as stated in a recent issue of the *Indian Spectator*, that Government have ordered a reduction in minimum wage and an increase in the task work in Gujarat? If so, will Government state for what reasons these alterations have been ordered and if they had the approval of district officers?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: Government have prescribed a penal rate to which the wage of able bodied workers may be reduced for short work not only in Gujarat but throughout the Presidency, but have not reduced the ordinary minimum wage. An increase in the task-work in Gujarat has not been specially ordered, but tables of standard tasks, which in some cases are in excess of the tasks which were being set have been prepared. These orders have been passed with the view of restricting relief to those in need of it. Government decline to answer the question whether the orders had the approval of district officers.

HEALTH OF RELIEF-WORKERS.

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked: Will Government be pleased to enquire into the allegation made in many newspapers on the strength of figures supplied by Government in their weekly returns that the physical condition and the ordinary habits of life of relief-workers make the special tasks prescribed too heavy for them and that the fines inflicted in consequence are so considerable that even relief-workers of Classes I and II earn an average daily wage, if anything, only very slightly in excess of the minimum?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: The subject referred to by the honourable member has engaged the constant attention of Government, inquiries having been made in all districts. The general conclusion is the opposite of that indicated by the honourable member.

ONE POUND RATION.

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked: Was not the minimum wage mentioned in the Famine Code fixed after full deliberation and with the special object of guarding against the risks of high mortality resulting from the one pound ration of 1876-77? Does not the present reduction in the minimum mean practically a return to the one pound ration in the case of those who receive the minimum wage? Have Government consulted their medical advisers if this one pound ration is compatible with healthful existence?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: The honourable member is referred to the answer to his question 3.

SUSPENSION OF REVENUE.

THE Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked: Will Government be pleased to state why of the two tests, *viz.*, failure of crops and inability to pay assessment, in the matter of determining the amounts of suspension to be granted Government have adopted the latter when the Famine Commission of 1876 have expressed their preference for the former? Is it not the case that the former test is simple and easy of application while the latter must necessarily leave a wide margin of discretion to subordinates? Will Government state what harm is done even if well-to-do persons get the benefit of a temporarily suspended revenue demand on the score of failure of crops?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: The Resolutions containing the orders and full reasons for them have already been placed on the table, and Government have nothing to add to them.

LAND ASSESSMENT IN KHANDESH.

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked: Will Government be pleased to state what amounts of suspensions and remissions were recommended by the Collector of Khandesh and what amounts were sanctioned by Government? Will Government state what portion of the first instalment has already been collected in Khandesh?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: No suspensions or remissions have yet been either recommended or sanctioned; but the Collector's estimate that it may be necessary to suspend the collection of 13 lakhs has been provisionally accepted. Government have not yet received the information asked for in the latter part of the honourable member's question.

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked: Have Government received a petition from the agriculturists of Nandurbar, Shahada and Taloda Talukas in the Khandesh District in the matter of suspensions and remissions of land revenue? How many similar petitions have been received by Government from other parts of that district? Will Government be pleased to state what action is proposed to be taken in regard to the prayer of the agriculturists of Nandurbar, Shahada and Taloda?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: Government have received a petition on the subject mentioned from the agriculturists of Nandurbar, Shahada and Taloda and 8 similar petitions from inhabitants of other parts of Khandesh. The applications will be disposed of by the Collector in accordance with the general orders of Government.

BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, in moving the second reading of a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, said: When I moved the first reading of the Bill, I described it as a measure chiefly of a formal character and one which, I thought, would meet with general approval, and I think the report of the Select Committee, which is now before you, confirms that appraisement. As my remarks were brief on the former occasion, so they will be now, for as you well see from the Select Committee's report we have in fact proposed few modifications. We have rectified an omission in one clause, we have transposed certain other clauses, acting upon the suggestion made by an honourable member on the first reading, and, lastly, we have taken away from the final clauses of the Bill any reference to criminal procedure. We thought that the punishment imposed should be of a departmental character, and that it was unnecessary for the Legislature to provide that the investigation should be undertaken by a magistrate. With these remarks, Sir, I move the second reading of the Bill.

Clauses one to four of the Bill were then passed seriatim without discussion.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh proposed to amend clause 5, sub clause (b) by the addition of the following words:—" Provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize a Subordinate Judge of the First Class to hear appeals against the decisions or orders of a First Class Subordinate Judge of equal or superior grade." He said: I beg to move the amendment of which I have given notice. I shall state my grounds for proposing this amendment in the existing law. Among the judicial officers of the subordinate service there are officers of two classes—Subordinate Judges of the 1st class and Subordinate Judges of the second class. The second class Subordinate Judges have jurisdiction to try original suits up to the value of Rs. 15,000 and appeals against their decisions lie to the District Court. The District Judge is competent to transfer the appeals for trial to Subordinate Judges of the first class with appellate powers. A first class Subordinate Judge has special jurisdiction to try original suits of the value of Rs. 5,000 and upwards and also original suits of the value of less than Rs. 5,000. Appeals against his decisions of suits of the value of Rs. 5,000 and upwards lie to the High Court direct; while in the cases of suits under Rs. 5,000 the appeal lies to the District Court. The District Judge may try the appeals himself or transfer them for trial to another first class Subordinate Judge, who may be enjoying appellate powers. The law as it exists does not at all provide that the judge trying the appeal should be of superior standing or grade to the 1st class Subordinate Judge who tried the original suit; and it often occurs that the Appellate Judge is of inferior grade and standing than the judge of the Original Court. It is not at all proper that judges of inferior standing and grade should try appeals against the decisions of officers who are superior to them in this respect; and the worst feature in the matter is that the decision of the Appellate Court on facts is conclusive and could not be interfered with by the High Court. It is to prevent mischief of this kind that this amendment is proposed.

The Hon. Mr. Aston, in opposing the amendment, said: The reference of civil work to Subordinate Judges who have appellate powers is not necessarily a permanent administrative arrangement. The normal condition is for civil appeals to be decided in the District Court by a District Judge or by an Assistant Judge. The arrangement by which appeals are referred to Subordinate Judges who have been invested with appellate powers is one made under an Indian Act. The proposal of the honourable member who wishes that such power should not be exercised by a Subordinate Judge invested with appellate powers in respect of decisions by another Subordinate Judge of equal or superior grade, is one which, in my opinion, would add a new terror to litigation, for the reason that it would not always be easy or possible for the District Judge to determine the question of grade. The jurisdiction of a particular Subordinate Judge in any particular appeal would depend upon his graded rank in a departmental list issued by the Accountant-General, perhaps, after the particular appeal in question had been decided by the Subordinate Judge to whom it was referred for disposal. For these and other administrative reasons I oppose the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant said: This amendment is one which I cannot accept, and I base my objections to it, mainly on the ground that the necessity for it has not been shown. We have an Act which has been in force since 1869, and as far as I am aware no difficulty of the kind alluded to has been experienced. I notice that the hon. member says that he believes difficulty has been experienced, but I believe the onus is upon the proposer of an amendment of this kind to make it clear to the Council that there is some need for a change in the law. Secondly, it is highly desirable that the Select Committee should have before them all the material which is to furnish the subject of discussion. This matter has been introduced to the Council at the last moment, and the Select Committee had no opportunity of considering it. As regards the practical objections to the amendment, the Hon. Mr. Aston who has experience as a District Judge, has been able to enlighten the Council. It seems to me that the question of distribution of work is an administrative matter, and we must leave the Judge of the District to say how he can best distribute the appellate work; and we may be perfectly certain that the District Judge will not so distribute it as to cause unnecessary umbrage. For these reasons I oppose the amendment.

The amendment was negatived, and clause 5 was adopted as it stood.

Clauses 6, 7 and 8 were passed without discussion.

The Hon. Sir Charles Olivant: In reference to clause 9 I have to ask the indulgence of the Council. The Council will see subclause (c) that the High Court have the power of making rules which, *inter alia*, may provide a penalty of fine not exceeding fifty rupees for the breach of any of the rules so made and determine the authority by which such breaches shall be investigated and the penalties enforced. But it has been pointed out to me that no provision is made as to what manner the fine so imposed is to be recovered. Therefore with the permission of the Council I will propose that all that is in print under 41*a* should be formed into subsection (1). That is to say that after the letters 41*a* the figure 1 in brackets should be inserted, and that the last word "enforced" should be omitted and the word "imposed" put in its stead. That is to say "by which such breaches of the rules shall be investigated and the penalties imposed." And I would then propose a clause as follows: "(2) Every fine imposed under clause *c* of subsection one of this section shall be recoverable as if it were a fine imposed by a magistrate in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction." I believe the matter is one that is not likely to be objected to.

The amendment was adopted and clause 9 as amended was passed.

The preamble was then agreed to, and the second reading of the Bill was passed.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant then said: As it has been shown that there is no objection to the Bill, I would ask your Excellency to allow me to proceed to the third reading.

This was agreed to, and Sir Charles Ollivant having formally moved the third reading of the Bill, it was passed into law.

BOMBAY CITY LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent said: Your Excellency,—I have to ask with your permission to bring forward a small urgent motion, of which possibly I ought to have given notice under Rule 13, as it does not constitute part of the business before the Council. I ask that you will be pleased in respect of the motion I propose to make to suspend Rule 13 under Rule 49 of the Council rules.

His Excellency granted permission.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent, proceeding, said: On the 8th January last I introduced here a Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act 1876, which was then read a first time. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to present its report within a month. The Select Committee met and we discussed all the provisions of the Bill and practically arrived at an almost unanimous conclusion regarding all the provisions of the Bill with one exception, and concerning that we asked for the advice of the Legal Adviser of the Government. In the meantime, before the Advocate General had given his opinion on the point at issue, it unfortunately happened that I fell ill. I was disabled for several weeks and unable to attend any meeting of the Select Committee, with the result that the period in which the report should be presented has elapsed. It should have been presented before February 8th, and it has not been presented by March 26th, and I now ask you to extend the period by two months from the 8th of February last.

This was granted, and his Excellency then adjourned the Council.

A ROMANTIC incident in the peerage is recalled by the death of Mr. James Maclaren Smith-Gray, of Brownswood House, Emiscorthy, Co., Wexford, and 14, The Boltons, South Kensington, who passed away at Territet, Switzerland, some days ago, at the age of sixty-nine. Son of Mr. Richard Smith, of Hazlegreen, Lancashire, he was born in 1832, and was an Esquire of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He married in 1863 Eveleen, the only child of Captain Lonsdale Pounden, of Brownswood, Co. Wexford, whose wife was Lady Jane Stewart, eldest daughter of the tenth Earl of Moray, and widow of Sir J. A. Drummond-Stewart, sixth baronet, of Grantully, Perthshire. On the death of the fourteenth Earl of Moray without issue, in 1895, the wife of the gentleman now deceased, asserted her own right to the Barony of Gray. She easily succeeded in establishing her claim the following year, and in May, 1897, both she and her husband assumed, by Royal licence, the additional name of Gray. The Barony of Gray is a very ancient one in the peerage of Scotland, having been created at least as far back as the middle of the fifteenth century, her ladyship being the nineteenth holder of the dignity.

THE EURASIAN PROBLEM.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy replying to a deputation from the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association, on Friday, said:—

Gentlemen:—Since I received an address from your Association more than a year ago, shortly after I had taken up my present office, I can truthfully say that the appeals, claims, and prospects of the community which you represent have occupied a good deal of my attention. I never fail to read or to study anything that bears upon the subject, or to converse with those who are qualified to give me useful information. These efforts on my part to arrive at the truth and to analyse the difficult problem of your future rest upon the double basis of personal sympathy (since no man with a heart can fail to be touched by the misfortunes of a community partly if not mainly of his own race, who appear to have fallen upon hard times), and of political interest (since no Viceroy of India can be indifferent to the fortunes of a section of the population, increasing in number, but apparently not increasing "pari passu" in wealth, contentment, or opportunity). Every Viceroy from Lord Canning downwards has gazed at the problem and has been left sympathetic but puzzled. Some, like Lord Lytton, have tried to do something positive, others have felt the difficulty of State intervention. That I am receiving you to-day is, I hope, an evidence that I am not anxious to be included in the passive category, or to bow you out with a compliment and a smile. Nothing would have been easier for me than to acknowledge your representations and to have returned a civil but stereotyped reply that they will receive the careful consideration of the Government. Of that reception they are in any case certain. But if I go beyond and consent as I have consented to meet you here to-day, and to listen to the statement of your troubles from the lips of your accredited spokesmen, and if I refrain from the language of mere perfunctory politeness in reply, then I must claim liberty to speak to you with

PERFECT CANDOUR,

conscious that you will not resent anything that is said to you in good faith and with sincerely friendly intentions, and that it is bad policy for the Government of India and the community which you represent to go on misunderstanding each other for ever, as they will continue to do if both parties evade the real issues, and show no inclination to grapple with the facts. Now I observe that the Society which you represent has recently acquired a new name, and is designated the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association. The choice of this name is the latest phase in a long contention over the question of the nomenclature that it would be best and wisest for you to adopt. In the various stages of this discussion I find that the names Eurasians, East Indians, Indo-Britons, Statutory Natives of India, Domiciled British and Europeans, have all at one time or another been, and to some extent still are, employed. Though I myself think that

CONTROVERSIES OVER NOMENCLATURE

are the most barren of all human disputes, since in the long run the world judges men not by what they call themselves but by what they are, yet it would appear that this has been regarded as a most vital question by many of your number, and that almost as much energy has been expended upon it as upon the practical discussion of the future. I may be short-sighted, but I do not myself see why there should be any 'deep and insidious sting'—these are words which I have found in the utterances or writings of more than one of your spokesmen—in the name Eurasian, as applied to persons of mixed blood or descent, though I am far from contending that I have any right to expect my views to be shared by anyone else. Nor do I understand the great and widespread anxiety to discover a new lable. Above all, gentlemen, I am compelled to say that if I were to judge by the natural meaning of words I should have no idea of what the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association could mean. Anglo-Indian is a phrase which is applied in popular acceptance to a particular individual or society, British as a rule in origin, who spends his life, 'official,' professional, or otherwise, in India, and as a rule finally goes home. Thus when we speak of Anglo-Indian officials, judges, clubs, newspapers, opinion, and so on, everybody understands exactly what is meant. You have a perfect right to take the same name if you please, and to some extent it covers the component elements of your society. But I am not certain that you do not rather confuse some of your friends and well-wishers by adopting a designation that in popular parlance means something else, whilst the title certainly does not become any the more, on the contrary I think that it becomes the less intelligible by having the epithet 'imperial' prefixed to it. True and loyal and devoted sons of the Empire we know you, and your history has shown you to be. But so are we all, and why your society should especially require the adjective 'imperial' to describe it I have never seen explained. But there is another result of the expression of your designation and composition which is of more practical consequence. I believe that you desire in the main to call attention to the claims and to focus the aspirations of what has hitherto been called the Eurasian community, although there is also the case of many English or European families domiciled, perhaps born and bred, in the country, whose blood has never been commingled with a native strain, but whose interests you desire equally to promote. But the result of this

VERY ELASTIC CLASSIFICATION

appears to me to be not clearness but confusion, since when you make your demands that which applies to your constituents at one pole bears little or no relation to those who are at the other. The arguments from race do not, for instance, apply to the domiciled European, and the interests and employment and prospects of the latter depend upon conditions wholly apart from those that retard the advance of the man of mixed descent. Your society, in fact, as at present constituted, rests upon two bases which have a priori little in common with each other, viz., domicile and race and the considerations that are apposite in the one case are often irrelevant in the other. Whilst, therefore, by casting your net so wide you no doubt envelop a larger haul of fish, I am less confident that you advance the general interests of your clients, which is, after all, the main object for which you exist. I have only one other word of advice to give before I pass on to an examination of your specific claims. If I were one of your directors I almost think that in the interests of your cause I should move a motion for the withdrawal of the pamphlet in which you bring your case before the public. The case has so much to recommend it in its intrinsic features that it seems a pity that it should be weakened by exaggeration and by declamation, since such an attitude cannot but prejudice your chances. To suggest that the Government of India and the India Office are engaged in a

A DEEP AND MALIGNANT CONSPIRACY

to deprive you of your birthright, that they desire, or that any one else desires, to stamp upon you the brand of inferiority or subordination, or that as a community you are hunted down and prescribed—phrases which very fairly represent the spirit of some of your publications—is in my judgment very ill-judged and quite untrue. Such statements are sufficient to set people against you. Your object should be to attract, not to alienate public support and you will do this by sober reasoning, and not by angry rhetoric. There are pages of the pamphlet in which your claims are fairly and moderately stated. This seems to be the case when you are engaged upon a deputation, as you have been this afternoon. But when you are talking among yourselves you seem, if I may say so without offence, to boil over in a rather superfluous fashion, and on such occasions things are said which I am afraid would hardly stand the test of a critical examination. There is another suggestion that I would make in passing. Who are your clients and what are their numbers? I observe that in the pamphlet they are represented by one of the speakers whose words are reported as being over a million strong. On the other hand in an able essay that I read the other day upon the Eurasian question by a Mr. Nundy, which I would commend to the careful attention of every one here present, I find that the total of that community was estimated by the writer as 120,000. There is a wide margin between

THESE TWO EXTREMES.

Of whom does this margin consist? When you call yourselves Anglo-Indians do you include Englishmen who are not permanently domiciled in India? Do you include domiciled foreigners of other races, and if so how can they be termed Anglo-Indians? And do you embrace Eurasians of, for instance, Portuguese descent, and if so how can they fall into the Anglo-Indian category? Would it not be well to let the public know who and of what numerical strength are the various classes for whom you plead, and who are included under the common heading which you have decided to adopt. And now I pass from these preliminary observations, which if they have been critical in character have assuredly not been unfriendly in intention, to an examination of the specific proposals which have been from time to time been put forward by your spokesmen, and the majority of which have been repeated in the statements to which I have just listened. The first of these is a proposal to employ Eurasians on a larger scale in the Indian army by the constitution of a special regiment or regiments enlisted from that class. Of course as it is Eurasians are frequently accepted as recruits, a point as to which it would be well if your spokesmen in the pamphlet agreed with each other. For whereas one of them states that thousands have been so admitted, another declares that this admission on sufferance, which he implies to be rarely exercised, is an insult to your people. Now in this context I frequently see mention made of the

LOYALTY AND BRAVERY SHOWN BY EURASIANS

during the Mutiny, and of this fact there cannot be a shadow of a doubt, and by the Eurasian corps that were raised in that time. But it does not follow therefrom that the corps were a success, and as a matter of fact they were all disbanded between 186 and 1870, on the grounds that they were as costly as a British force, that the same confidence was not reposed in them and that there were not sufficient recruits forthcoming—(I think this a very remarkable and dispiriting reflection—to maintain a total strength of only 700 men. Nevertheless at intervals ever since a proposal has been made or revived that the experiment in some form or another should be repeated, for there have never been wanting friends of your cause in the Government of India who have been anxious to find what opportunity they could for the employment of a class that has so large a claim upon our sympathy. The formation of a regiment is, however, I need hardly say, in the main a military question, and when I add that the last five Commanders-in-Chief of the Army in India without exception, and I believe that the series extends unbroken to an even more distant period have been opposed to the experiment, you will perhaps understand how it is that it has not greatly prospered. It was proposed at one time that a company of Garrison Artillery should be raised from Eurasians but the first artillery soldier in India of the day, who happened to be in high office, declined to support the scheme on the ground that it would be more expensive and less efficient than a corresponding European force. When I arrived in India these topics were still under discussion and I am happy to have been instrumental in sending with the assistance of some of my colleagues who shared my desire to help you a despatch to the Secretary of State last year in which we proposed the experimental raising of a Eurasian regiment in India. The is the first time, I believe, that such a proposal has ever gone home with the assent of a majority of the Government of India. The Secretary of State, who has quite recently replied, has been

UNABLE TO ACCEPT OUR PROPOSAL,

and I see no reason why you should not be acquainted with the main reasons. The initial lost of such a regiment would be 2 1-2 lakhs, the annual recurring cost 5 1-2 lakhs, and it has been felt unfair to place this increase of burden upon the Indian taxpayer, unless responsible assurance could be given that there would be a commensurate increase in our military strength. So far this assurance has not been forthcoming. There were also subsidiary difficulties about the scale of pay, not merely in the military but also, as a probable consequence, in the Civil Services, and about the necessity for legislation since Europeans in India cannot be enlisted for local service without the passing of a Bill through the British Parliament, a fence which even friendly Secretaries of State sometimes find it difficult to surmount. Such has been the fate that has attended our proposal. I am sorry that it has not fared better, but you will do well to look the facts in the face, and to realise that Government are compelled to regard this question to a large extent from a utilitarian point of view, and that until you can convince them that a Eurasian regiment which would cost quite as much as if not more than a British regiment, will be at least as efficient for military purposes they are hardly likely to give it to you for the sake of sentiment or even of political expediency alone. As regards

THE SUBSIDIARY SUGGESTION

which you have submitted this afternoon for the formation of a Eurasian Army Hospital Corps the same difficulties apply. Eurasians could never serve for rates of pay that are now given to the native equivalent nor could the subordinate duties such as those of bhistis, bearers and sweepers be carried out by a Eurasian corps. The long and short of it is that for the present at any rate the objections to Eurasian enlistment in the regular army are held at home to outweigh the advantages. I would gladly reverse this current of opinion if I could, but it rests, believe me, not upon any prejudice or hostility—there is not a trace of that—but upon expert advice which it is difficult to contest or to overturn. At the same time if you were to submit your proposals as to an Army Hospital Corps in a definite and intelligible shape I should be prepared to place them before the military authorities, though I can give you no assurance as to the reception that they may meet with.

EMPLOYMENT ON RAILWAYS.

I pass to the question of the employment of Anglo-Indian and Eurasians upon railways. Last year I caused a letter to be addressed to the Presidents of the various Associations throughout India that represent your cause, drawing their attention to the great opening that appears to be present to your community for employment notably in the traffic, locomotive and engineering departments and to the meagre advantage that has so far been taken of these facilities. The figures show that out of a total of 308,000 persons employed upon railways in India only 7,000 are Eurasians, or less than 2 1-2 per cent. I am glad to have heard this afternoon that you have taken serious notice of this suggestion, and I hope that you will not let the matter drop. I doubt, however, if you are sufficiently aware of the possibilities in the three departments that I have named. There are some 1,150 posts on every thousand miles of line in India, the pay ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400 a month, or 25,000 posts in all, for which Anglo-Indians and Eurasians are free and qualified to compete. Why do you not enter for these appointments? Why, on the contrary, do you allow the Europeans and natives employed to increase at a rate during the past year of 3 3-4 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively, while your numbers have only increased at a rate of less than 3·4 per cent. You are mistaken if you suppose the railway administrations can ever give you a fixed proportion of these appointments for which you can qualify at leisure. Railways are commercial undertakings, and they are apt to be somewhat indifferent to sentiment. I can but point out to you the broad and not unremunerative avenue that is here afforded to your energies, and invite you to profit by it more materially than you appear hitherto to have done. And now I turn to your claims as regard

APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

I understand you to complain that you no longer have the share that you once enjoyed in the higher ranks of the public service, and that in respect of the lower ranks you are handcapped by competition with the natives of this country. You claim accordingly that a certain proportion of appointments in all ranks of the public service should be reserved for you, provided you can satisfy the requisite intellectual tests. Now I might remind you that the days to which you refer were times when the number of Eurasians was muchless than it is at present when competition was smaller, and when the connection between European and Eurasian was more immediat and direct. I might also point to the case of Eurasian engineers, who are even now enjoying very high appointments and pay. But it is sufficient to note that your appeal ignores *in toto* two landmarks in recent history which I am afraid that no amount of special pleading, I use the term in no invidious sense, can avail to submerge. The first of these was the report of the public service Commission, upon which the Eurasian community was represented and which deliberately laid it down as a broad principle subsequently accepted by the Secretary of State, and since acted upon by the Government of India, that there should be two classes of the public service, the Imperial Service recruited in England, though not necessrily from Englishmen, and the Provincial and Subordinate Services, recruited in India. If Indians desire to join the former service they have to go to England, and to pass the examinations there in order to do so.

THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES ARE OPEN

to yourselves. It is simply impossible to throw over the findings of the Commission and to ignore the entire principle upon which the public service is recruited by creating a special exemption in your or in any other case. The second landmark is the principle laid down by the Secretary of State in 1893 about simultaneous examinations. Under that ruling you enjoy precisely the same opportunities as regards the competitive test as do any other communities in this country. You are equally eligible to employment with them, nay, the Government have gone further and have in practice in many subordinate departments reserved a special proportion of places for yourselves. In the Subordinate Accounts Department, in the Provincial branch of the Survey of India, in the Salt Department, in the Customs Department and in the Opium Department, I find that a large proportion of appointments is either reserved to domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, or is open to them. Nor do these facilities always pass without protest, or meet with the prompt justification that might be desired. In the Opium Department, where three-fourths of the appointments are opened to your community, the Government of India have twice in the last 10 years received protests from the Bengal Government in favour of recruitment from England, on the ground that sufficiently qualified candidates were not forthcoming out here. For a similar reason a few years ago the Government of India were obliged to ask that a larger proportion of appointments not reserved for the Indian Civil Service in the Finance Department, the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, and in the Traffic Branch of Railways, should be recruited from home. Now it is no good to represent these proceedings as an evidence of

SPITE OR UNFAIRNESS

on the part of the Government. They are nothing of the sort. We are more than anxious to employ you, but how is it possible to create special privileges in your favour when you do not even take advantage of those which are already open to you. I am ready to select any branch of the public service and to scrutinise its composition with an eye that is friendly and even partial to your aspirations. There are some quarters in which I may be able to help you, but if I am to do so I must at least demand some justification from those whom I am invited to favour. The question of education is the next upon which I will say a word. Upon this point your pamphlet, to which you have referred me, contains number of statements which strike me as being very rash, and which I for my part cannot endorse. You actually say that no experienced statesman in India will deny that the time has long since arrived when the Government should abolish the Education Department and all the State Colleges in India and should devote to primary education the vast sums squandered on high education, and leave private enterprise to carry it on. I may compromise my own reputation with the author of this astonishing paragraph but I am afraid that I cannot accept his conclusions. Indeed, I understand that you do not altogether accept them yourselves, since you have elsewhere invited my support for hill schools for Anglo-Indian boys, who I suppose would hardly be content if I were only to provide them there with primary standard of education. You say that Government treats your schools with

PARSIMONY THAT IS ALMOST SCANDALOUS.

When I read these words I referred to Mr. Cotton's last quinquennial review of Indian education, which was issued last year and I found the pupils in those schools were steadily increasing and the grants to them both from Provincial Revenue and from the Government were largely on the increase. Also more recently I have heard a complaint as to the unsuitability of the High School and Calcutta University Examination for Anglo-Indian boys, and as to the desirability of introducing the Cambridge University Local Examination in this country. Before pronouncing upon this suggestion, one would have to coordinate the value of such an examination with the examinations already established in India. The suggestion, has I think, some merit, and it is undoubtedly desirable to afford to your children the chance of passing an examination that possesses a common standard of value, but if you have a system of universities in a country I see some difficulty in giving them the go-by altogether, and in regulating your education by the standard of a foreign institution. When you speak about technical education you employ a phrase which is on everybody's lips, but which not everybody takes the trouble to understand. I am quite in favour of a training which will fit a young man for industrial employment, but I do not feel at all clear that the best method of attaining that end is by introducing

THE TEACHING OF SPECIAL TRADES

into the curriculum of our schools. I think technical instruction should follow at a later stage, and whilst we are quite willing to give State and to encourage any such enterprise, I think the local administrations and private initiative may be expected to help the Government in a matter in which we have not the means to take a big plunge ourselves. I understand from your statement to-day that you do not substantially disagree with these views, and that you are taking steps for the establishment of allied technical institutions. As regards the hill schools for colonisation I do not know what part of the world you propose to colonise or what sort of education you would suggest. I believe that a Earasian agricultural colony was tried in Southern India a few years ago, and proved a failure. I do not draw from this any inference as to other or larger schemes and I am glad to hear that you propose to renew the experiment. It seems to me that Eurasian might be very useful in the peopling of many blank spaces on the map of the British Empire outside of India, say in South Africa, and that idea is worthy of careful examination, but it is hardly in shape to be submitted to the Government until it has attained a much more definite form. I have now dealt, gentlemen, with all of the suggestions that have put before me. There are many other suggestions, I daresay, neither novel nor exciting, which if I had time I might be willing to place before yourselves. There are many forms of handicraft in India, mechanical and otherwise, for which your community seem to me to be well adapted, but all talk about which generally ends in smoke. Why a speaker at a public meeting in Calcutta should find the greatest difficulty in getting his speech accurately reported, because there are so few competent short-hand writers, why mill-owners should have to import mechanics from the British Isles, why bandmasters and bandsmen should have to be imported from Europe, why supervisors of native labour in workshops and factories should be often of a similar origin, why the higher classes of domestic servants are so commonly drawn from communities other than your own, are all problems which puzzle me considerably, but which your community might, I think, assist to solve. The fact is, I suspect, that its numbers are being

GRADUALLY BISECTED INTO TWO CLASSES,

those who are so near to the European standard that they have not the slightest difficulty in obtaining lucrative employment, and who therefore do not protest, and those who are gradually drifting away from it, and wish to preserve a superiority which they are scarcely competent to maintain. I know that there is no more unpopular philosophy to preach to any community than self-help, and if such a doctrine were to imply in the present case that Government are resolved to remain apathetic while you prosecute your own fortunes, I would not for a moment endorse it. On the contrary I am anxious to do you every good turn that I properly and legitimately can, and my action in respect of regiments and railways has sufficiently vindicated my intentions. But if I am to have any success I must call upon you to formulate your programme with definiteness and precision, to eschew fallacious rhetoric, to view your position in its true perspective, and to convince the Government of India that in aiding you they are aiding a community to whom they are not merely bound by ties of race or sentiment, but who are qualified to bear their full share in the work-a-day competition of modern life. I should like to add that if you, Mr. Pugh, or the Society over which you preside, care to address any representations to me upon any of the points that I have raised in my reply I shall be most happy to consider them."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	4	13
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	14	8	51
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	35	7	45
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi...	11	9	28
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	23	16	89
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	7	4	20
G Mahim and Worli ...	2	13	45
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	46	63
Total...	95	107	355
Total plague deaths to date...	69,823	60,085	
Same date last year...	180	141	307

SMALL-POX

Attacks ... 31
Deaths ... 26

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 0
Deaths ... 1

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th March, 1900.

Members who have not already returned their arms and equipment to Head-Quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th March, 1900.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Company (Town Hall Compound) Sub divisional 10 inch R M L gun drill.
To-day No 1 Sub division 8-45 p.m., No 4 Sub division at 9-30 p.m.
To-morrow No 3 Sub division 8-30 p.m., No 2 Sub division at 9-15 p.m.
Thursday No 4 Sub division 8-45 p.m., No 1 Sub division at 9-30 p.m.
No 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 10 inch R M L gun drill.
2. There will be class firing at Coorla on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st instant. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Members who have not already done so should endeavour to Fire their class on one of the above dates as the season closes on the 31st inst.
3. The Wheel Cap Competition will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 31st inst. Fall in at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m., sharp.
Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.
4. The Proficiency class will meet at the Club on Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m. (with Carbines) and at Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday after drill.
5. Members who have completed their class firing and do not intend shooting again this season are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters as early as possible.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DR. HANS RICHTER has written a letter from Manchester (says the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"), in which he has officially signified to the directors of the Court Theatres his resignation. The management accepted the resignation at once. Although Dr. Richter gives fatigue and failing health as the causes for his retirement, it is well known in musical and social circles that the hostility of the present leaders of the Imperial Opera constitutes the real motive. Dr. Richter's retirement has caused a sensation in art circles in Vienna.

NAGPUR NOTES.

NAGPUR, MARCH 23.

OUR weather is getting hot, writes our Nagpur correspondent. The punkas are in full swing, but the cuscus tatties are not likely to be visible either in private houses or public offices on account of the scarcity of water. The lovely gardens in and out of Nagpur are dry as could be, and to look at the excellent green orange trees, loaded with that juicy fruit for which Nagpur is so well-noted, is a thing of the past. We have no oranges for love or money and those that are obtainable are tasteless and insipid. For the last two or three days the weather is cloudy, threatening with some showers of rain, the visitor will be welcomed, prayers are offered and hopes are entertained. The station was thrown into a gloom and deep mourning when the telegraphic news were received here by the Chief Commissioner of the death of Sir William Lockhart, the Commander-in-Chief of India. Our Chief Commissioner being on tour in the famine districts, the wire announcing the death of that gallant soldier was sent to Allahabad to meet his Honour at Damoh, and this may account for the non-firing of the funeral salute by the fort battery, but all other entertainments, both private and public, were cancelled.

Of late steps have been taken to extend the Ambajheri Tank which supplies Nagpur with potable water. This idea is certainly good, as the provision of resourceful tanks and wells is an important item in the water-supply of this station, and we are sure that the tank, when finished, will be able far better to meet with the demand of water during the seasons of scarcity.

The excavation of the tank is carried out as a famine relief work and over a hundred coolies are employed from the neighbouring camps. A light tramway has been laid in the tank to carry earth and silt to the banks of the tank. A very dangerous fire occurred on Thursday, the 15th instant in the Imambara segregation camp, which, however, was put out before much damage was done. The fire was first noticed in one of the empty sheds and was caused evidently by some mischief makers in the neighbourhood who were amusing themselves in a variety of nuisances in the streets on account of the "Holi" celebration. Assistance was immediately rendered by those in the vicinity and every effort was made to prevent the flames from spreading on to the adjoining houses. The departure of Major Silcock, I.M.S., officiating Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Nagpur, to officiate at Saugor, is sincerely regretted by a large number of friends and acquaintances. He was very popular with his subordinate staff who, having subscribed among themselves, entertained him to chota hazri at the Mayo Hospital, covers being laid for twelve, and Messrs. Kellner and Co. supplied the refreshments. Dr. Silcock and staff were then photographed by Mr. Townshend, of Kamptee. Dr. W. A. Quagle, I. M. S., from Nimar, will come to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Nagpur.—During the week a few isolated cases of plague occurred at Sitabuldi in the locality known as Telipura. The plague is satisfactorily on the decline. In the city, too, the plague is steadily decreasing. The average mortality during the week being remarkably low. The following are the plague figures between the 17th and 23rd instant both days inclusive:—

	Attacks	Deaths	Suspicious.
16th March	6	3	3
17th "	2	2	3
18th "	5	5	6
19th "	10	2	4
20th "	5	4	1
21st "	2	2	2
22nd "	6	6	1
23rd "	3	3	[illegible]
	39	27	20

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer, that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur, during the week ending 17th inst., was 137 against 122 and 123 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 79. There was one death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 26, 39, and 40, respectively against 25, 25, and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 62·05 per mille per annum against 38·5, the mean of the last three years. The total number of births registered was 54. The ratio of births was 2·46 per mille per annum.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, will sail to-day for Singapore and Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE s s Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain T B Peabody, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Liverpool via Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain R Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, 19th February via Madras and Colombo, with a cargo of grain.

THE s s Sheikh, 2,828 tons, Captain C Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 16th March with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

THE s s Aphrodite, 2,568 tons, Captain R McGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, 21st February, via Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Imani s ...	Peabody ...	Port Said, March 10
26	Aphrodite s ...	McGregor ...	Barry, Feb 21
	Virawa s ...	Dougherty ...	Melbourne, Feb 19
	Sheikh s ...	Jones ...	Calcutta, March 16

The steamer Alboin, Captain Ritchie, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Bangkok.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Aphrodite, for Marseilles, &c.
" Virawa, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.



THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co. Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for Brtish-India.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE process of "lingual traction" introduced by Professor Laborde for restoring to life persons apparently dead from drowning, lightening, or electrical shock, suffocation, &c., by drawing out the tongue, may now be carried out mechanically. Hitherto the method has been applied by hand, and was laborious, especially as the traction has to be kept up, rhythmically, for two or three hours in some cases, but M. Auguste Mouchel, secretary to the Mayor of Valognes (Manche), France, has invented a little machine, which does the work very well, and M. Laborde has added an electric motor to actuate it as long as may be required. This appliance ought to find its way into hospitals, electrical factories, and the stations of the Humane Society, if not also into the equipment of medical men, in peace or war. Many lives have been lost through ignorance or lack of means to apply this method of resuscitation in cases of "suspended animation" or imperfect death.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. d'Arsonval, the well-known electrician, presented a note of M. Doumer, describing five cures of consumption by the application of electrical currents of high frequency.

M. Arlong has communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a new anti-toxic serum for the diseases known as "charbon." The serum is ten times more effective as a preventative of the disease when it is inoculated into the veins rather than the tissues, and it is forty times more active when it is mixed with the virus before injection into the muscles. From a curative point of view the inoculation should be made soon after the infection is caught. A subcutaneous injection will not remedy a mortal infection after three hours have elapsed. A venous injection is effective for nine, but not for twelve, hours after the virus has been taken.

A new stretcher for army purposes has been introduced by Dr. Chavernac of Aix. It allows a wounded man to be lifted, carried, and laid in an ambulance-cart or bed, without touching him. With the present system in France four men are required to lift a wounded man, but the new stretcher only requires two, and the sufferer is raised without shock or pain. It is suitable for any country, however, rough. It is rigid and made in two halves, which close together under the body of the patient, and when loaded it is mounted on a light bicycle-carriage. The "Velobrancard," as it is called, is illustrated in "La Nature."

According to "Die Natur" the engineers and workmen engaged in building the railway up the Jungfrau suffered from a curious malady, accompanied by severe toothache and swelling of the cheeks. In a few days it was gone, and it is attributed to the altitude at which they were working, namely, about 7,000 feet.

A new telemeter which will be useful in measuring distances in surveying, or in military operations, has been invented by M. Audry, and constructed by M. Clermont-Huet, of 114, Ruedu Temple, Paris, instrument-maker to the French Minister of War. It is a small optical appliance based on mathematical principles, and is held up to the eye like a sextant.

M. Le Roy, of 51, Rue Croule-barbe, Paris, has introduced some electric heaters and boilers based on his "electric logs" of graphitoid Silicium. The "Compagnie Transatlantique" have adopted some of them on their new steamer Lorraine.

The "Engineering Magazine" for February has an illustrated account of the satisfactory trials made in the U. S. Navy for coaling warships at sea by the "Miller Conveyer." The coals are transferred to the warship from a collier in tow by means of an overhead cable and suspended car loaded with 840lbs. of coal.

Professor Johannsen, of Copenhagen, has published a pamphlet in German through Fisher of Jena on the exposure of growing plants to the vapour of ether, which kills the leaves and promotes the development of the buds after the plant is removed from the ether. His experiments were chiefly made on lilac.

The "Physical Review" has a communication from Messrs. Gage and Lawrence on the magnetic properties of bricks, which is important in connection with experimental laboratories. "Brown" and "pressed red" bricks are, it appears, more magnetic than "white" bricks.

The Russian ice-breaking steamer Irmak, sent by Admiral Makarov to break the ice north of Spitzbergen to test her powers on a Polar expedition, made 230 miles in 87 hours through pack ice, or at the rate of 2 1-2 miles an hour. An unknown land to the north-east was seen by refraction, and flat icebergs covered with earth and stones indicated the existence of a land with glaciers north of Spitzbergen.

Mr. W. F. Denning, in a letter to "Nature," draws attention to the fact that Mercury is now visible to the naked eye, as a rosy star, after sunset and before sunrise within 28° of the sun.

Dr. Paul Topinard's new volume, "L' Anthropologie et La Science," translated into English, under the title of "Science and Faith," has a wider scope than the English title indicates, and some of the sections are larger than in the English edition.

According to the "Christian Globe," a wild rabbit has hatched two bantams eggs placed in a dove's nest by the nurses of Caterham Asylum. The nest is six feet from the ground, in the aviary of a ward, and the rabbit only leaves it for food. Last year it turned a dove off the nest and hatched its two eggs.

The late Professor D. E. Hughes has left £4,000 to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, to found a prize for an important discovery in physical science, preferably in electricity and magnetism. The International Society of Electricians, Paris, also receives £2,000 from him. The French Telegraph Administration, by adopting his printing telegraph, first "made" Professor Hughes, and his bequests are doubtless a recognition of his gratitude to France, which did more to encourage him than his own country at the outset of his career, and he never forgot the benefit. In addition to the £2,000 left to the Institution of Electrical Engineers, he has bequeathed £4,000 to the Royal Society of London.

Captive balloons were first used for military purposes in the field by the French in the conquest of Algeria as far back as 1830, and again in Tonquin in 1884, where they astonished the Celestials, who in 1887 had one made in Paris for the Chinese Army.

The French Alpine soldiers for the defence of the south-eastern frontier, have begun to manœuvre in winter, and practise climbing the glaciers and snow-clad mountains like Swiss guides, with ropes and alpenstocks. They are provided with a special mufti.

The late Professor Piazzi Smith was Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh for 41 years. He was, we believe, a maternal uncle of the gallant defender of Mafeking, who, is, therefore, in some danger of being "captured" by the Scots if not the Boers.

A new process of photography in relief upon glass, porcelain, &c., has been lately discovered by M. Sekatowicz. He transforms by a direct process a photographic film into a photoplastic relief, which may be used in the moulding of glass and in analogous processes. The experimenter happened upon the discovery in the following manner. Having had occasion to reinforce a negative film in a solution of mercury bichloride, he found that the film then presented a surface having greater relief than usual. In searching for the cause of this action he discovered that the solution had been very much too strong, owing to a mistake in weighing. Upon repeating the experiment the phenomenon again appeared, and by varying the strength of the solutions he obtained a series of reliefs in proportion to the degree of concentration of the bath. After demonstrating this fact he at once proceeded to utilise the discovery, and first obtained a plaster impression in the following manner. The film in relief, while wet, is placed upon a block of fine plaster having a plane surface, this having been previously moistened. The formation of air-bubbles between the film and the plaster should be carefully avoided. At the end of a few minutes the excess of water is absorbed by the plaster, and the film remains fixed flat upon its support, the side in relief being uppermost. A layer of plaster is then flowed over this in the usual way, and a reproduction is thus made, which is treated by the galvano-plastic process. In this way a mould is formed, which may be applied to various industrial uses, such as impression in relief upon glass or porcelain, and also in the different processes of photopainting, and the discovery of M. Sekatowicz will no doubt prove of considerable value in these and analogous processes.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JÁNOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuiness.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE following is a list of notices of motion in the House of Commons concerning Indian affairs:—

Mr. Malcolm.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for War: Whether, having regard to the services rendered to the empire by the Indian and Colonial troops now serving in South Africa, he will recommend that her Most Gracious Majesty should create a body of Royal Imperial Guards, who should technically form the bodyguards of her Majesty's representatives in India and the Colonies.

Mr. Buchanan.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for War: Whether the two native Indian regiments to be borne on the Estimates are existing regiments at present forming part of the Native Army in India, or are they to be raised in India by the British Government.

Sir William Wedderburn. Distress in India.—To call attention to the condition of the people of India, and to move that, in view of the grievous sufferings which are again afflicting the people of India, a detailed and searching village inquiry should be instituted in order to ascertain the causes which impair the cultivator's powers to resist the attacks of famine and plague. (Tuesday, April 3.)

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree.—Distress in India. That the spread of famine and scarcity over extensive areas and affecting millions of inhabitants in India, although recurring at irregular intervals, may be regarded as a certain calamity to which that country is periodically exposed; that the disastrous consequences of such visitation are rendered unconquerable by the fact that an unusually large proportion of its population is allowed to remain dependent for its livelyhood upon agricultural labour exclusively, whereas nearly all other industrial pursuits for which the natural resources of the country offer wide scope are neglected; that one of the most effective methods by which the rigour of the famines could be modified, and the buying power of the people now succumbing to them increased, would be to enable large classes of the agricultural population to pursue other industries; and that, therefore, it is the opinion of this House that the Government of India should adopt measures for the elementary industrial and technical instruction of the poorer communities, so as to fit them for more profitable manual labour in other directions besides agriculture. (An early date.)

Mr. Arnold-Forster.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is proposed to horse the 5'4 howitzer siege batteries now in India; and whether these siege guns are taken on manœuvres and to camps of exercises, and in what way they differ essentially from the 5-inch howitzer, which is not a siege gun. (Tuesday, March 13.)

Mr. Arnold-Forster.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian War Department continue to insist upon the manufacture of a 5'4 howitzer, carring a 66-lbs. projectile, in view of the fact that there is no other gun of this calibre in her Majesty's service by sea or land; that the guns adopted by the War Office for service out of India are a 5-inch gun with a 50-lb. projectile, and a 6-inch gun with 100lb. projectile; and, will he explain what public advantage attaches to the retention of this weapon. (Tuesday, March 13.)

Mr. Lloyd Morgan.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether, when the post of chief Presidency magistrate of Madras recently became vacant, it was given to an officer of the Madras police who had no judicial experience; whether similar posts in Bombay and Calcutta are always filled by lawyers of experience; and whether Mr. W. E. Clarke had invariably acted as chief Presidency magistrate of Madras whenever a temporary vacancy occurred within the last few years; whether he was so acting within a short time of the last vacancy occurring; and whether in the event of any such vacancy occurring in future in Madras, he will adopt the same course as that followed in filling the similar posts in Bombay and Calcutta. (Tuesday, March 13.)

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

For an Exparte Decree.

633-99—Edgelow G and W—Adelaide deSouza Ribeiro and another vs Hector Ribeiro—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraj vs Purshotum Lalla and others—Sorabjee and J for trial on merits.

489-96—Mathubhai J and M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjape and others—K J Manuri, Chitnis M and M. and Payne, G S and Co.

519-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai and another vs Aishabai and others—Smetham B and Noble.

199-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

573-97—Edgelow G and W—Mirza Alli Mahomed Sherazee vs Haji Abdool Hoosein Zenal Abedean—Craigie L and O.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

236-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Girdhardas Jethabhoy vs Nathoo and Heerjee and others.

For Dismissal.

181-1900—Ardeshir H and D—Poonja Waljee and another vs Jooram Damodhur and another—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

705-99—K D Shroff—Merwanjee Mancherjee Cama and others vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoonthi—Captain and V

707-99—K D Shroff—Merwanjee Mancherjee Cama and others vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoonthi—Captain and V

733-99—Little and Co—Bai Rambai vs Bai Chandan.

4-1900—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A. David Sassoon and others vs Aga Abu El Shushtary.

140-1900—Payne G S and M—Emil Spinner and others vs Kanakmal Raewalla.

88-1900—Nanu and H—Sorabji Khurshedji Sett vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormasji—Ardeshir H D and Co.

102-1900—Manshuklal D and J—Gordhandas Soonderdas vs The Diamond Mill Co, Ld.

117-1900—Unwalla and P—Thacker Ramjee Ebjee vs Khutri Abdulla Esmail—Tyebjee D and Co.

118-1900—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Cooverjee and others vs Abdool Latiff Hajee Soomar and another—Payne G S and M.

119-1900—Hiralal M and M—Moga Gowa and others vs Kondibai.

IT WAS NOT THE CLIMATE.

"I HAVE been well as to my general health"—so wrote the late Dr. O. W. Holmes a short time before his death—"but have had a good deal of asthma. The climate is cold and rough, but I have found much that is delightful about my residence here in Boston (America). Perhaps, after all, the fault is not so much in latitude 42 *as in age* 82."

That was it. The wise thinker did not deceive himself. He knew that it is the wasting muscles that complain of the steepness of hills and the thinning blood that fancies the winters are colder than they used to be.

And it was not because Mrs. Amy Harvey had lost interest in her domestic affairs that she was led to say everything was a trouble and a burden. No; it was because she had lost her strength. Whether a duty is a burden or not depends on the back which has to carry it. Ah, dear me, how constantly experience enforces that lesson upon us. *Then* what keen concern we feel in the answer to the question: What will strengthen the quivering limbs? What will restore the vigour of the mind?

"All my life," says Mrs. Harvey, "I have suffered off and on from indigestion and weakness. I felt low and languid, with a disagreeable sinking sensation after taking my meals. I had no energy; everything *was a trouble and a burden.* As soon as I had partaken of food, no matter how light, I felt a fulness and a gnawing pain at my chest, as if something were tearing it.

"I also suffered much from nervous headache and was often dizzy. My breathing was short, and if I exerted myself I was quite out of breath. As time went on I got extremely weak and could not attend to my work.

"I saw doctor after doctor and was told by them that my ailment was owing to my food not digesting."

(The doctors were right. That was the trouble, and the only one. Yet instead of being a comparative trifle, as many shallow persons say, it is the most serious of all diseases. Of course *some* of her food digested more or less fully; otherwise she could not have lived a fortnight. But the nourishment was never enough for the wants of the body. Hence the nervous headaches, the asthma, the sinking sensation, the dizziness, the gnawing pain, and the disabling weakness. The body under these conditions is like a house abandoned to decay. All goes to rack and ruin.)

"I took the doctors' medicines," continues this lady's plain account, "but my case was an obstinate one, and none of them seemed of any avail.

"In May, 1891, a neighbour told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Messrs. W. Fox and Sons, Chemists, Bethnal Green, and when I had taken it two days I felt much relief. I continued taking it, and could eat and enjoy my food without having pain. I now gained strength and *felt brighter than I had ever done in my life.*

"Since then I have kept well, taking a dose or two of Mother Seigel's Syrup when I need it; and I find it always puts me right. You can publish this statement if you think fit. (Signed) (Mr.) Amy Harvey, 19, 'J' Block, Dufferin Street, Bunhill Row, London, June 26th, 1896."

"In March, 1894," writes another, "I had a severe attack of influenza which left me extremely weak. I was trouble with indigestion and want of appetite. Having read of the wonderful cures made by Mother Seigels's Syrup I decided to try it. I got a bottle from Mr. Wm. Hy Jones, the chemist in Caledonian Road. In two days I felt great benefit. I could eat, and food agreed with me, causing no pain. *In a few days I was completely cured and well as ever.*

"Since that time I have kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine, and it always relieves when any of us suffer from indigestion, &c. I have pleasure in making this statement, and you can publish it if you wish. (Signed) Geo. H. Barker, 44, Montpelier Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W., June 9th 1896."

These excellent letters call for no explanation. Their sincerity and truth is plain on the surface. And when we remember that what the writers affirm of Mother Seigel's Syrup is also declared by thousands of others, the value of this remedy is established beyond question.

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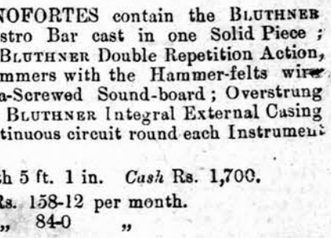
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